

FDIS

DAILY REPORT

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REAGAN TOLD GORBACHEV NOT READY FOR MEETING

OW172122 Beijing XINHUA in English 1905 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Washington, May 17 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan was told Thursday that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev is not ready to talk about meeting with him because of internal priorities. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and national security adviser Robert McFarlane told Reagan yesterday that judging from the meeting in Vienna with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, Gorbachev is now focusing on internal matters, such as the next five-year plan and the consolidation of his power. In the Vienna meeting, the Soviets reportedly sidestepped the summit question because they thought Regan is more eager than the Soviets for the summit.

Reagan said May 10 in Lisbon that it was probable the Soviet leader would come to the United Nations in the fall for a meeting with him while attending the U.N. General Assembly session. White House spokesman Larry Speakes told reporters yesterday that Reagan's invitation was for Gorbachev to come to Washington, not to the U.N. "Any location other than the one in the invitation originally extended has not been addressed by this administration," said Speakes, adding that the Soviets "haven't taken us up" on the invitation.

SOVIET SPOKESMAN ON U.S.-USSR SUMMIT, ARMS TALKS

OW172014 Beijing XINHUA in English 1930 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Moscow, May 17 (XINHUA) -- Both Moscow and Washington have shown a positive approach to the Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting, but no place and timing concerned have been set yet, Soviet spokesman Vladimir Lomeyko said today. Lomeyko was briefing reporters here on Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko's trip to Vienna, where he had talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. Gromyko just returned home today. Lomeyko told reporters that he didn't know if Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev plans to attend next September's session of the U.N. General Assembly in New York.

When asked if the United States had any new move on the issue of its space weapons research programme at the Vienna Gromyko-Shultz meeting, Lomeyko replied, "No". He added, the United States still wanted to put restraints on the discussion concerning the space weapon and attempted to prove to Gromyko that the strategic defense initiative (SDI) did not contradict the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty between the two countries.

When asked about the prospects for the second round Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks, the spokesman said that nobody can answer the question. It depends on the U.S. commitment to the March agreement on the Soviet-U.S. talks, he said. Lomeyko disclosed that Gromyko and Shultz would probably meet again at a gathering of foreign ministers to mark the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki agreements on European security between July and August.

U.S., USSR TRADE TALKS TO FOCUS ON TECHNOLOGY

OW191656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] Washington, May 19 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. and the Soviet Union will open trade talks Monday in Moscow with technology sales on top of the agenda. The two-day meeting between U.S. Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige and Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay S. Patolichev will be the highest level trade talks since 1979, when the relations of the two countries worsened over the Afghan issue.

Within the U.S. Government ruling circles, there is opposition to technology sales to the Soviet Union because telecommunications, microelectronics, automation and computers might be used for military purposes, reducing the costs of Soviet weapons and forcing the U.S. to spend more to stay ahead.

But some people, among them Mr Baldrige, believe non-strategic trade can be expanded between the two countries.

Last year, U.S. export to the Soviet Union increased to 3,283 million dollars, much more than the 1983 level of 2,002 million while its import from the Soviet Union also expanded from 367 million to 602 million dollars although both imports and exports still stayed below the peak levels of 1979.

Top on the U.S. export list are yellow corn, 1,390 million dollars, and wheat, 1,171 million dollars. It imports mainly light fuel oils, ammonia and some precious metals from the Soviet Union.

PRC'S XIE QIMEI APPOINTED TO NEW UN POSITION

OW181154 Beijing XINHUA in English 0807 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] United Nations, May 17 (XINHUA) -- U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar today announced the appointment of Xie Qimei as undersecretary-general for technical co-operation for development as of June 1, 1985.

Xie, a Chinese citizen, has been ambassador and deputy permanent representative of his country to the United Nations since 1984.

Having joined the foreign service of China in 1949, Xie has held various diplomatic posts in China and abroad. From 1973 to 1981, he was counsellor and minister counsellor at the Chinese Liaison Office and at the Chinese Embassy in the United States. From 1981 to 1984, he was deputy director, and subsequently, director of the Department of International Organizations and Conferences at the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

Bi Jilong, the outgoing U.N. under-secretary-general for technical co-operation for development, is expected to be back to China shortly after Xie takes over his job.

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PRC MAY REJECT U.S. PORT CALL OVER NUCLEAR ISSUE

OW171231 Tokyo KYODO in English 1224 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 17 KYODO -- A Chinese Government source, in the first clear indication of China's policy against the "introduction" of foreign nuclear weapons, said Friday the country will reject visits to Chinese ports by nuclear-armed foreign naval ships.

"We will not accept nuclear-armed ships. It's Chinese Government policy," the source said in reference to a recent U.S. Government decision to put off calls at Shanghai by three naval ships, initially scheduled for Saturday.

Chinese authorities said they had accepted the port call on condition that the warships would not carry nuclear weapons.

In the meantime, the United States has maintained a policy under which Washington neither confirms or denies the presence of nuclear arms aboard any particular U.S. naval vessel.

The remark made by the government source to Japan's KYODO NEWS SERVICE is interpreted there as the first statement of the country's policy against introduction of nuclear weapons from outside.

Japan and New Zealand have similar antinuke policies. In fact, Wellington rejected port calls by U.S. warships earlier this year when Washington refused to comment on the presence or absence of nuclear weapons aboard the vessels.

Also speaking to KYODO, another Chinese Government source said the U.S. decision to postpone the Shanghai port calls will not adversely affect future relations between the two countries.

The source also denied speculation that China had asked the United States to put off the visit for fear of damaging Beijing-Moscow relations which have been showing indications of improvement. "The speculation is far from the truth," the source said.

China-U.S. negotiations on the port calls have not completely broken off and talks are expected to be resumed in future, the source said.

The source said, however, whether progress will be made in the negotiations wholly depends on the United States. The remark probably means China will not accept U.S. warships unless there are assurances from Washington that they do not carry nuclear weapons.

Asked why the Chinese policy against nuclear-armed vessels was not so clearly stated in the past, the source said: "It's a sensitive issue, likely to affect third countries."

"Take a look at the Chinese Government's recent policy against nuclear arms expansion and you will understand the policy (against port calls by nuclear-armed warships)," the source added.

WANG ZHEN MEETS JAPANESE TRADE UNION GROUP

OW171814 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met here this evening a group of Japanese trade unionists in town to attend the Sino-Japanese workers' peace and friendship activities.

Wang Zhen welcomed them to the two-day activities, organized by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions to mark the 40th anniversary of victory in the anti-fascist war.

He said that although in today's turbulent world the threat of war still existed, the forces for peace were also growing. He noted that the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan had done significant work in promoting the peace movement and demanding the banning and destruction of nuclear weapons.

The Japanese workers' peace movement had won ever more support from a cross-section of Japanese and the world as a whole, he added. He hoped that Japanese trade unions would conduct broad contacts with Chinese trade unions.

Tokuji Yoshioka, vice-chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, said that peace and friendship activities held by Japanese and Chinese workers on the 40th anniversary of the victory and the explosion of nuclear bombs over Japan were of great significance. He said that workers of the two countries should united and work together for world peace.

The Japanese unionists belong to unions of various professions under the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan. Their host, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, gave a reception for them later.

Peace Gathering Held

OW181852 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 18 May 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, May 18 (XINHUA) -- Some 12,000 Chinese workers and eight trade union delegations from the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan gathered at the Beijing workers' indoor stadium here tonight to voice their determination for peace and friendship. Luo Gan, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and Toraomi Eda, vice-chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan and chairman of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry Workers Union, spoke at the gathering.

Presiding over by Han Kai, chairman of the Beijing Trade Union Council, the gathering was sponsored by the All-China Federation and the local Council of Trade Unions. Theatrical performances were given at the gathering.

This morning and afternoon, the Japanese delegations visited Beijing factories, mines and other enterprises, where they exchanged views with Chinese workers.

WANG ZHEN MEETS JAPANESE PREFECTURAL GROUP

OW191442 Beijing XINHUA in English 1435 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 19 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met a delegation from Japan's Miyagi Prefectural Assembly here today. The delegation, led by speaker Yasushi Mori, arrived here Saturday.

FANG YI ATTENDS TSUKUBA 'CHINA DAY' CEREMONY

OW172114 Beijing XINHUA in English 2013 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Tsukuba, Japan, May 17 (XINHUA) -- About 6,000 people took part in the celebration of the Tsukuba Expo '85 "China Day". The figure was the largest as far as the participants in a celebration day for a country ever held in the last two months are concerned. Chinese State Councillor Fang Yi, accompanied by Reichi Takeuchi, director-general of Japan's Science and Technology Agency, attended the ceremony.

Katsukazu Ikawa, Japanese Government representative of the science expo, said in his speech that both experts and visitors are very interested in the Chinese exhibits. He believed that scientific and technological exchanges and cooperation between China and Japan will be closer.

The Chinese state councillor stressed in his speech that science and technology plays a very important role in China's modernization drive. He also announced that an 800-member Chinese delegation including representatives from government organizations, provinces, autonomous regions and major cities will arrive in Tsukuba for a 4-day visit.

The Tsukuba Expo "China Day" celebrations were highlighted by a public performance given by the Chinese Hubei song and dance ensemble at the Tsukuba Expo's theatre capable of seating 6,000 people. An exposition official said that 14 participating countries have had their state days since the exposition opened two months ago. But only "China Day" celebrations have the reputation of being "ultra full", he said.

The Chinese state councillor hosted here this evening a reception to express his gratitude to the Japanese Government, association of the science exposition and those concerned for their support and assistance. Reichi Takeuchi gave a luncheon here today in honor of the Chinese state councillor.

Speaks at Dinner

OW191646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 19 (XINHUA) -- The Japan-China Society held a dinner here this evening for visiting Chinese State Councillor Fang Yi and his party. Speaking at the dinner, Seiji Kaya, chairman of the Japan-China Society, expressed the hope that scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries would develop further, including an increase in exchanges in the sphere of nuclear fusion.

Fang Yi expressed his thanks to the society for its help in making China's pavilion at the Tsukuba international exposition a success. The visiting Chinese state councillor and his party visited a power plant and a nuclear fusion research institute in Ibaraki Prefecture today. After visiting pavilions at the Tsukuba exposition Fang Yi met yesterday with Fujio Takeuchi, governor of Ibaraki Prefecture.

NAKASONE SUPPORTS TECHNOLOGY TRANSFERS TO PRC

OW171856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 17 (XINHUA) -- Japan will do its best to make it possible for China to benefit from the Co-Ordinating Committee for Export Control (COCOM) on issues of technological transfer, Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said today.

Nakasone made this pledge while receiving the director of the Chinese State Economic Commission, Lu Dong, who is heading a Chinese economic delegation here. The Chinese are the guests of the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

China's open economic policies and new business legislation have speeded up Sino-Japanese economic exchanges, the prime minister said. He expressed his belief that achievement can be accomplished through consultations and exchange of views.

In his reply, Lu Dong said he was impressed by the willingness of the Japanese enterprises to have economic and technological cooperation with China. The Chinese side has the same desire, he said, adding that he hopes the Japanese Government will attempt to strengthen the cooperation. The Chinese economic chief declared that China would like to see a stronger Japanese influence on COCOM, a Paris-based body that imposes strict limitations on technological transfers to socialist nations.

To this Nakasone replied that Japan would do its best in its capacity as an economic power to make it possible for China to benefit from COCOM. Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe also received Lu Dong and his party this afternoon. He said COCOM's limitations of technological transfer are a matter of common concern. However, Japan can be of assistance, he added. The 14-person Chinese delegation arrived here on May 12.

BEIJING MAYOR LEAVES FOR TOKYO CONFERENCE

OW190300 Beijing XINHUA in English 0254 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 19 (XINHUA) -- Beijing Mayor Chen Xitong left here for Tokyo this morning to attend a three-day conference of world major city mayors at the invitation of Governor of Metropolitan Tokyo Shunichi Suzuki. The conference will begin tomorrow. Mayors from more than 20 cities will exchange experience on city development and management.

SCIENCE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN JAPAN FOR EXPO '85

OW200915 Beijing XINHUA in English 1439 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 19 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese science delegation to visit the Tsukuba International Expo '85 arrived at the port city of Hitachi this morning and was warmly welcomed by Mayor Lyuchi Tachibana and local people. In his welcoming speech, Tachibana said that the visit of the Chinese scientists would promote the understanding and cooperation between the scientists of the two countries.

Head of the Chinese delegation Wang Guangnian said on the occasion that the Chinese delegation would take the chance to learn modern science from Japan and other countries. He expressed his belief that the visit would enhance Sino-Japanese friendship and facilitate bilateral cooperation in the fields of science and technology.

JAPANESE DEFENSE OFFICIAL HINTS JOINT EXERCISE

OW150133 Tokyo KYODO in English 0120 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Shanghai, May 15 KYODO -- Japanese Vice Defense Minister Haruo Natsume has indicated here that Japan and China might stage a joint military exercise. "There would be no problem with a joint exercise between Japanese and Chinese personnel," if it were aimed merely at improving their skill, he said.

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Natsume, deputy director general of Japan's Defense Agency, made the remarks in a meeting Tuesday night with Japanese reporters accompanying him in China.

He said earlier in the day that his agency would be receptive to Chinese proposals for mutual visits by Chinese Navy and Japanese Maritime Self-Defense Force fleets. Natsume, however, did not say what form a joint exercise would take. He said instead that Japan is not allowed to participate in joint military drills with foreign countries when specific military and strategic aims are involved, such as like the Team Spirit, an annual exercise between the United States and South Korea.

He also stressed that personnel exchange will continue to be the mainstay of defense cooperation between Japan and China, indicating that a joint exercise has not become a concrete proposal. The Japanese official also said the U.S. welcomes the expansion of contacts between Japanese and Chinese defense officials. Natsume, the first senior Japanese defense official to visit China since diplomatic relations were established in 1972, leaves for Tokyo Wednesday after a week-long visit.

HAO JIANXIU MEETS NORTH KOREAN GUESTS 17 MAY

OW171715 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0921 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Beijing, 17 May (XINHUA) -- Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, met with a visiting good-will group of Korean cultural workers this morning in the Great Hall of the People. They had cordial and friendly conversations.

The visiting group, with Hyon Sun-paek, director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Korean Ministry of Culture and Art, as the leader and Kim Yong-ung, deputy head [fu bu zhang 0479 6752 7022] of the party committee of the Ministry of Culture and Art, as the deputy leader, arrived in Beijing on 14 May at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Culture.

DPRK OFFICIAL FETES VISITING CPPCC DELEGATION

OW171914 Beijing XINHUA in English 1859 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 17 (XINHUA) -- The Korean Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland (DFRF) hosted this evening a banquet in honor of the delegation from the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) led by Ma Wenrui, vice-chairman of its National Committee.

Speaking at the banquet, Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of DFRF, paid high tribute to the visit by the Chinese delegation, the first by CPPCC Yo, who made a trip to China last year, said that the CPPCC's visit to Korea would further strengthen the glorious and traditional friendship between the two nations. She stated that the Korean people will cherish forever the Sino-Korean friendship.

In reply, the Chinese CPPCC leader said that to promote the reunification of China with the return of Taiwan to the motherland have long been a major task of CPPCC. He declared that the Chinese people fully understand the Korean people's strong desire for an early reunification of their country. Ma Wenrui and his party arrived here by train today.

NORTH, SOUTH KOREAN OFFICIALS DISCUSS TALKS

OW171144 Beijing XINHUA in English 1055 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, May 17 (XINHUA) -- Korean Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Foreign Trade Yi Song-nok reiterated here today the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's proposal for the establishment of a joint commission of North-South economic cooperation at the vice premier level. Yi made these remarks in an interview with

reporters after the second North-South economic cooperation talks. The commission, he pointed out, would play an important role in solving problems of cooperation and exchanges between the North and South of Korea.

During today's two-hour talks which proceeded in a calm atmosphere, the chief representative from South Korea, Kim Ki-hwan, stressed South-North economic exchanges instead of the establishment of a bilateral economic cooperation commission. He suggested that the topic of South-North economic talks should be "to realize South-North exchanges and economic cooperation".

Kim considered that both sides shared many identical views on the exchange of materials, and had reached agreements on transportation and opening of ports. He suggested that South Korea first wish to import 300,000 tons of anthracite and would like to export steel and textile products to DPRK. He added that it would be possible to realize South-North economic exchanges on the basis of a ten-item materials exchange program put forward by South Korea. Representatives from the two sides have agreed to further discuss the programs put forward by each side.

Commentary Supports Talks

OW171616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 17 May 85

["Commentary: Resumption of Dialogue Between Northern and Southern Sides of Korea (by Tang Tianri)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA) -- The second round North-South economic talks in Korea was held at the truce village of Panmunjom today. The two sides put forward their respective proposals on economic cooperation and exchanges. They agreed to study the other's proposals, so as to continue the talks in the days to come. The talks, which were suspended for five months, indicated a new step on the way to the relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula.

The first North-South economic talks were held on November 15 last year. The second round was scheduled for December 5 but was delayed because of a shooting incident in the demilitarized zone and joint military maneuvers by the U.S. and South Korea. The second round was held only after many twists and turns. But the resumption indicated that dialogue, exchanges, cooperation and reconciliation between the North and the South meet with the will of the people and the general trend of events.

This is not only in keeping with the interests of the two sides, but also with that of the Korean nation as a whole. Evidence of this is the North's proposal that a joint commission for economic cooperation be set up. Under the plan, the commission would be headed by vice-premiers of the two sides. A second example is the North's suggestion that parliamentary talks be held between North and South as a way to achieve national reconciliation. It fully showed the North's sincerity over settling past differences.

The compatriots of the Korean nation have been suffering from separation for nearly 40 years. The prolonged hostility and distrust cannot be eliminated in a single day. Therefore, the North has been pressing for contacts and talks. It is hoped that the North and South will begin economic cooperation and exchanges as a result of the talks, and take this as a starting point to promote reunification. It is not only beneficial to relaxing tension on the peninsula, but also to safeguarding peace and stability of Asia.

NORTH KOREAN RALLY MARKS KWANGJU UPRISING

OW182000 Beijing XINHUA in English 1918 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 18 (XINHUA) -- More than 10,000 people attended a mass rally in Pyongyang gymnasium this afternoon to mark the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju uprising, which on May 18, 1980, saw hundreds of thousands of people in that southern city seize weapons and take control of the city for a time.

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Korean party and government leaders and representatives from democratic parties and communities participated in the rally.

Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, said at the rally that the Kwangju uprising had given ample evidence of the heroic spirit and lofty patriotism of the South Korean people and had dealt a blow to the United States' attempt to control the South.

Kim Hwan called on the South Korean people to continue to seek the democratization of their society, the realization of national independence and peaceful reunification.

He also urged the South Korean parliament to reply as soon as possible to the proposal of holding parliamentary talks between North and South.

KIM TAE-CHUNG AT SEOUL KWANGJU COMMEMORATION

OW191100 Beijing XINHUA in English 1047 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 19 (XINHUA) -- South Korean people, students in particular, rallied and demonstrated in the past few days to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju uprising.

According to reports from Seoul, over 40,000 students at 69 universities and colleges throughout South Korea staged anti-government demonstrations last Friday demanding a probe into the truth of the massacre of Kwangju citizens during the uprising, which broke out on May 18, 1980.

Police used tear gas to suppress a demonstration by over 5,000 students of the Seoul University.

At the Chonam University in Kwangju, where the uprising started, more than 3,000 students, together with members of the opposition parties, held a memorial meeting at the tombs of the people died in the uprising. They demanded the resignation of the current regime and an apology by the U.S. Government for having supported the Seoul administration in the Kwangju massacre.

Well-known South Korean opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam attended a memorial meeting at Seoul yesterday and praised the uprising as a "righteous democratic movement."

The largest opposition party, the New Korea Democratic Party, in a statement called for a formal parliamentary inquiry into the Kwangju massacre.

SOCCER LOSS TO HONG KONG RESULTS IN BEIJING VIOLENCE

XINHUA Reports Match

OW191844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 19 (XINHUA) -- Hong Kong eleven capitalized upon China's relaxed mentality to upset the host 2-1 in the World Cup soccer Asian zone group 4A final qualifying game here this evening. With no other alternative but a win in Beijing, the Hong Kong team played patiently, biding their time, and when China's usual goal assaults in the opening minutes were worn down, they began pressing China's net for goals. Hong Kong's first goal came in the 19th minute when striker Cheung Chi-tak got a free-kick pass outside the penalty area and slammed a sudden shot into the top right hand corner of China's net.

China's national team, triggered by Hong Kong's goal, rolled in attacking waves. And in the 31st minute, China's Yang Zhaozhui fired a 30-meter drive which was blocked out by Hong Kong's goalkeeper Chan Wan-ngok. China's trailing mid-fielder Li Hui pressed on and equalized the score with a header.

After the tie, the Chinese players seemed to slow down the pace and tried to keep their goal safe by planting more players on the defence line. This proved to be badly-costing mistake.

The host team, cheered on by a capacity crowd of 80,000 in the Workers' Stadium, seemed to be able to hold Hong Kong to a draw it needed to qualify for the next round. But in the 60th minute, Hong Kong's mid-fielder Koo Kam-fai scored the winning goal immediately outside the penalty area, which caught the Chinese goal keeper out of balance. Shouting and jumping in joy, some 100 Hong Kong cheerers on the stand almost went wild. Hard as they played in the dying minutes, the Chinese players could not penetrate the tight Hong Kong defence line for more goals.

After the match, Hong Kong coach Kwok Ka-ming told XINHUA that he was very happy with the result. With tears in his eyes, he said: "We knew we could only win. We could not afford a loss, nor a draw. But we did not expect early goals."

With this win, Hong Kong tops group 4A with 11 points and is to meet Japan, winner of group 4B, in the second qualifying round. Playing time and venue will be scheduled anew.

Final Asian zone group 4A standings (tabulated under games played, won, drawn, lost, goals for, goals against, points)

1. Hong Kong	6	5	1	0	19	2	11
2. China	6	4	1	1	23	2	9
3. Macao	6	2	0	4	4	15	4
4. Brunei	6	0	0	6	2	29	0

AFP Reports 'Rampage'

NC191649 Paris AFP in English 1642 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 19 (AFP) -- Hundreds of angry football fans went on a rampage here late tonight smashing several dozen car windows and overturning at least one vehicle, after Hong Kong beat China in a World Cup football preliminary.

Journalists who visited the area immediately after the riot saw glass from dozens of windshields on the street, and a taxi overturned at an intersection near the Workers' Stadium about one hour after the match.

It was not immediately known if anybody had been injured. The few policemen on the streets refused to answer any questions and told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE reporters to leave the area immediately. Police stood by as a photographer who attempted to take pictures was surrounded by the crowd. People pinched him and pulled his hair, refusing to release him until he had surrendered his film.

Some people in the crowd appeared to have been drinking heavily.

A foreigner who drove through the area at the time of the riot said his windscreen was smashed by people who shouted and beat on his car.

Earlier angry fans booed and pelted the victorious Hong Kong team with tomatoes and plastic drink containers as the team attempted to leave the stadium after defeating China's national team 2-1. The victory put Hong Kong through to a match with Japan in the second round of the Asian zone qualifier for the 1986 World Cup football finals in Mexico. China had needed only to win or draw today to enter the next round.

More than half of the 80,000 capacity crowd lingered in the stands after the game ended, despite efforts of police and staff to clear the stadium, but only several hundred threw things onto the field. Authorities could not immediately be contacted for comment on the riot.

HU YAOBANG, CAMBODIA'S KHIEU TALK IN BEIJING

OW181048 Beijing XINHUA in English 1039 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 18 (XINHUA) -- Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang today praised the three Kampuchean patriotic forces for withstanding Vietnam's seventh dry season offensive, the toughest in recent years. He told visiting Democratic Kampuchean Vice-President Khieu Samphan that he hoped the resistance forces would strike fresh blows in the rainy season and win new victories against the Vietnamese aggressors. Khieu Samphan arrived here on Friday from Pyongyang after visiting President Norodom Sihanouk and reporting to him on developments in Kampuchea.

Hu assured Khieu Samphan that the Chinese Communist Party, government and people would continue to firmly support the three patriotic forces in their united struggle against Vietnamese aggressors until final victory. He said: "This determination of ours will never cease."

He said that if the three patriotic forces persevered in their united struggle, they would achieve victory in their just struggle.

Khieu Samphan told Hu that now the rainy season had arrived, and the resistance forces were carrying out guerrilla campaigns inside Kampuchea against the Vietnamese.

Hu said that although the struggle of the Kampuchean patriotic armed forces and people was arduous, the Vietnamese aggressors were facing still bigger difficulties.

The meeting was followed by a luncheon given by Hu in Khieu Samphan's honor. Present on both occasions were Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Xu Xin, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

FIJI'S PRIME MINISTER MARA ARRIVES IN BEIJING

OW191140 Beijing XINHUA in English 1055 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 19 (XINHUA) -- Fijian Prime Minister Kamisese Mara, Mrs. Mara and their party arrived here this afternoon starting their six-day official visit to China as guests of Premier Zhao Ziyang. Greeting them at the airport were Yang Zhong, chairman of the Chinese Government reception committee and minister of forestry, and Zhu Qizhen, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Accompanying Prime Minister Mara on the visit were Permanent Secretary for the Fijian Cabinet Jioji Kotobalavu, and Ambassador to China Joseph David Gibson.

It is learned that tomorrow Premier Zhao Ziyang will preside over a welcome ceremony and a banquet in honor of the visitors and hold talks with Prime Minister Mara. Mara and his party will also tour Xian, Hangzhou and Guangzhou Cities.

Zhao Ziyang Welcomes Mara

OW200328 Beijing XINHUA in English 0307 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 20 (XINHUA) -- Fijian Prime Minister Kamisese K.T. Mara and Mrs. Mara were honored at a grand welcoming ceremony presided over by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang here this morning. The ceremony took place at the plaza to the east of the Great Hall of the People. The main Changan Boulevard was decorated with colour buntings and national flags of China and Fiji fluttered in the clear blue sky.

As Prime Minister and Mrs. Mara drove to the plaza in the company of Yang Zhong, chairman of the Chinese Government reception committee and minister of forestry, Premier Zhao Ziyang exchanged greetings with them. Two Young Pioneers presented them with bouquets.

At 9:40 hours, the ceremony began with the military band playing the national anthems of Fiji and China amid a 19-gun salute. Prime Minister Mara, accompanied by Zhao, reviewed a three-service honor guard. Then, Prime Minister and Mrs. Mara met with the welcoming crowd.

Attending the welcoming ceremony were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhu Qizhen and his wife; Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Jia Shi; Vice-Minister of Light Industry Chen Shineng; and Vice-Minister of Public Health Guo Zhiheng.

After the welcoming ceremony Zhao met with the Fijian prime minister. During the meeting Zhao noted that China and Fiji enjoyed very good relations, which progressed in all fields in the past few years.

He expressed the belief that Mara's current visit to China would further promote Sino-Fijian relations.

Mara said since his first visit to China in 1978 great changes had taken place in China. He said he admired China's great progress and the purpose of his current visit is to express his desire for the continuous development of Fiji-China relations. He voiced great appreciation for China's efforts in agriculture and primary industries.

Zhao, Mara Hold Talks

OW201048 Beijing XINHUA in English 1030 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 20 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here this morning that China hoped to strengthen friendship and cooperation with South Pacific countries and had no intention to compete with others in the region. He reiterated that China sought nothing but friendship and cooperation in the region.

The Chinese premier was holding talks with visiting Fijian Prime Minister Kamisese K.T. Mara at the Great Hall of the People.

The two leaders discussed the international situation, bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Zhao said that China welcomed resumed arms talks between the United States and the Soviet Union and hoped they would reach genuine agreement on nuclear arms reduction.

China, he said, attached great importance to developing relations and cooperation with the Third World, which was an important aspect of Chinese foreign policy. He noted that while both developing and developed countries should continue to promote North-South dialogue, it was crucial to develop cooperation and relations within the Third World itself. "That is, to base ourselves on South-South cooperation."

Zhao pointed out that Sino-Fijian relations had been very good during the ten years since they had established diplomatic ties. They broadly agreed on major international issues and had a common goal in world peace and economic development.

He expressed his satisfaction with the progress of friendship and cooperation and said that despite differences in each country's specific situation, China and Fiji fervently hoped cooperation and relations would grow.

The Chinese premier pointed out great potential for further developments in trade and economic and technical cooperation and called for common exploration of various means to this end. "China is willing to improve equal and mutually beneficial economic and technical cooperation with Fiji, stressing results, diversity and common progress," he said.

Mara said that his country valued the genuine friendship of the People's Republic of China. He mentioned Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang's visit to Fiji last month, during which Hu called for peace, tranquility, development and prosperity in the South Pacific.

Hu said China sought friendship, cooperation and harmony with all South Pacific countries and renounced hegemony in the region for herself or any other country. "We hope the Pacific remains pacific for ever and truly becomes an ocean of friendship and peace."

Mara said he agreed with these views and hoped for improved friendship and cooperation with China. He also hoped the superpowers' arms talks would stop their arms race.

Zhao accepted Mara's invitation to visit Fiji at his convenience.

VISITING THAI PRINCESS CONTINUES ACTIVITIES

Meets Li Xiannian

OW171248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamai met here this afternoon with Princess Kanlayaniwatthana, elder sister of His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet of Thailand.

Li, who visited Thailand last March, praised the Thai people for their economic, cultural and other achievements under the leadership of King Phumiphon and the Thai Government. He said that King Phumiphon had contributed a lot to the development of Sino-Thai

The Thai princess replied that the Chinese president's visit had brought the two countries closer to each other. She would visit many places in China besides Beijing during her current visit to deepen her understanding of the country.

She also conveyed greetings from King Phumiphon and the queen to the Chinese president and his wife. Li also asked her to convey his and his wife's best regards to the king and queen of Thailand.

Meets Deng Pufang

OW171321 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Thai Princess Kanlayaniwatthana contributed 5,000 U.S. dollars to the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped today. The princess visited the fund's headquarters here today, and met its journal's editor-in-chief, Deng Pufang. Deng, 41, is the son of Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping, and was himself disabled during the "Cultural Revolution."

The princess asked Deng Pufang to convey her mother's regards to his father.

Deng thanked her, and gave her details about the fund. He said that it had once been estimated that there were 20 million handicapped people in China, but he believed the real figure was higher than that. He said the main task of the fund, which was founded last year, was to strive to achieve equal rights for disabled people.

During the past year, it had won support from Chinese and foreign organizations and individuals, and had raised more than 30 million yuan to help the handicapped. Deng added that a rehabilitation research center was under construction in Beijing, and was expected to be completed in 1987.

Hosts Return Banquet

OW181822 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 18 (XINHUA) -- Princess Kanlayaniwatthana, elder sister of His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet of Thailand, gave a return banquet at the Royal Thai Embassy here this evening. Among the guests were Kang Keqing, Qian Changzhao and Zhou Peiyuan, vice-chairmen of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee.

Toasting at the dinner, Princess Kanlayaniwatthana expressed appreciation for the hospitality the Chinese hosts had extended to her during her stay in Beijing. "I'll tell the Thai people all I have seen in China, the friendship of the Chinese people in particular," she said.

Kang Keqing said that the current visit of the princess had increased the mutual understanding and friendship between the people of the two countries. She wished the Thai guests success in their China visit. The Thai guests will leave Beijing for Xian tomorrow.

Departs for Xian

OW190818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0807 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 19 (XINHUA) -- Princess Kanlayaniwatthana, elder sister of His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet of Thailand, and her party left here for Xian by special plane this morning.

Before their departure, Kang Keqing, vice-chairwoman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee, went to the guest house to bid farewell. Kang Keqing conveyed the best wishes of Chairwoman Deng Yingchao who was unable to meet the princess because of poor health. The princess was also asked to convey Deng Yingchao's greetings to the king, the queen and the empress dowager of Thailand.

Princess Kanlayaniwatthana thanked the Chinese people for their warm hospitality.

Among those accompanying the princess to Xian are Chai Zemin, deputy leader of the Foreign Affairs Department of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee, and his wife, and the Thai Ambassador to China Orachun Tanaphong and his wife. The Thai guests arrived in Beijing on May 14.

JI PENGFEI MEETS HONG KONG BUILDING CONTRACTORS

OW181738 Beijing XINHUA in English 1528 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 18 (XINHUA) -- Ji Pengfei, state councillor and director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office under the State Council, met and had a cordial conversation here today with a study group from the Hong Kong Building Contractors Association led by its President John W.L. Loo.

The group, arriving here on May 15, is the first one ever sent by the association to visit China's mainland since it was set up 65 years ago.

A dinner in honor of the visitors was hosted by Yang Jingren, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and head of the United Front Work Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS SINGAPORE BANK EXECUTIVES

OW171405 Beijing XINHUA in English 1312 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and president of the People's Bank of China, met here this afternoon Lien Ying Chow, chairman of the Overseas Union Bank Ltd. in Singapore, and his wife as well as a delegation from the Association of Banks in Singapore led by Chairman Allan P.M. Ng on separate occasions.

LI PENG-LED DELEGATION CONTINUES GDR VISIT

Li, Stoph Agree on Ties

OW170839 Beijing XINHUA in English 0644 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Berlin, May 16 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese Vice Premier Li Peng and Democratic German Chairman of Council of Ministers Willi Stoph today agreed their countries should enhance their relations in economy, trade, science and technology. During their meeting this morning, Stoph praised the results achieved by the recent Beijing meeting of the two countries' Joint Economic Cooperation Commission. He pointed out that the two countries had great potential in economic, trade, scientific and technological cooperation. He said his country would like to be involved in the upgrading of Chinese industrial enterprises. Stoph hoped that the two countries sign a long-term agreement as soon as possible.

Li said that China is willing to further relations with Democratic Germany, especially in economy, trade and science and technology on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. In explaining China's domestic situation and foreign policy, Li said China follows an independent and peace foreign policy and opposes arms race. It is willing to develop relations with all countries on the basis of peaceful coexistence, he added.

Stoph said that the fundamental policy of Democratic Germany is to make all efforts to prevent another war on the German soil and settle all international disputes through negotiations. Stoph described Li's visit as a boost in the development of two countries' relations. Li spoke highly of the great achievement of socialist construction in democratic Germany.

Present during the meeting were Democratic German Deputy Chairman of Council of Ministers Wolfgang Rauchfuss and Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

Li Talks With Rauchfuss

OW170900 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Berlin, May 16 (XINHUA) -- Vice-premiers of the German Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of China in their talks here today exchanged views on ways to further relations between the two countries in various fields and they underlined the possibility of increased trade and greater economic and scientific-technological cooperation. Visiting Chinese Vice Premier Li Peng and his GDR counterpart Wolfgang Rauchfuss briefed each other on the developments in their countries.

Rauchfuss described Li's visit as an expression of improving mutually beneficial relations between the two countries. Their talks, it was learned, also touched on some international issues of common interest. Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and other senior members of Li's entourage were present at the talks.

Li, Mittag Discuss Economy

OW180328 Beijing XINHUA in English 0247 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] Berlin, May 17 (XINHUA) -- There are great potentials in development of relations between the German Democratic Republic (GDR) and the People's Republic of China, said GDR Deputy Chairman of the State Council Guenter Mittag here today. At a meeting with visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng, Mittag hoped that both countries would exploit every possible means to expand economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

Li Peng said that China and the GDR are both socialist countries and should learn from each other. There are broad prospects for their economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation, he added. They agreed to conclude as early as possible a long-term trade agreement and further explore channels for closer cooperation between the two countries. They also briefed each on the economic development in their own countries.

Earlier, Li Peng had held talks with GDR Minister for Heavy Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing Rolf Kersten. Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Qian Qichen today also met with GDR Secretary of State and First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Werner Krolikowski. They exchanged views on the current international situation and problems of mutual concern, as well as ways to enhance cooperation between the two foreign ministries.

Visits Truck Plant

OW180408 Beijing XINHUA in English 0235 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] Berlin, May 17 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng today visited the parent plant of the IFA combine for commercial vehicles in Ludwigsfelde, 70 kilometers from here. During his visit, Li inquired about the combine's management, productivity, quality-examination and welfare of the workers.

Combine Director General Lothar Heinzmann briefed his guests on these matters. He said that the Ludwigsfelde staff would produce 32,000 W-50 trucks this year. The truck, which has a load-carrying capacity of five tons, is offered in 58 basic varieties with 237 modifications needed in customers' countries. At present the truck is operating in 45 countries. The IFA has exported some 40,000 W-50 trucks to China since 1971.

Li Peng arrived here Wednesday for a six-day official visit to the GDR on the first leg of his three-nation East European tour during which he will also visit Poland and Hungary.

Tours Dresden Area

OW190307 Beijing XINHUA in English 0255 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] Berlin, May 18 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice Premier Li Peng, accompanied by his Democratic German counterpart Wolfgang Rauchfuss, today toured the districts of Cottbus and Dresden in the southwest of the country. This morning, Li Peng and his entourage visited the Jaenschwalde lignite power plant in Cottbus. Launched in 1976, the giant complex produces more than 50 percent of the country's electricity with lignite. Li Peng inquired about the plant's production, management, scientific and technological research, and training of workers. He also visited the Jaenschwalde opencut lignite mine which provides raw material for the plant.

The Chinese vice premier went to Sebnitz County in Dresden in the afternoon, and visited a farmer's family at the Dittersbach agricultural cooperative. Li Peng attended a dinner given in his honor by the district government at Bastei, a well-known scenic spot of Democratic Germany. Before the dinner, the Chinese guests visited the famous Semper Opera House in Dresden City.

ECUADOR'S TERAN MEETS PRC OFFICIALS, HOLDS TALKS

Meets Wu Xueqian

OW171132 Beijing XINHUA in English 1107 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian today stressed the importance of South-South cooperation and the great potential for boosting economic cooperation between China and Latin American countries.

During the talks between Wu and his Ecuadoran counterpart, Edgar Teran, here this morning, the two noted the smooth growth of friendly relations between the two countries in the fields of economy, trade, technological exchanges and other areas.

Wu said Sino-Ecuadoran cooperation in the construction of small hydroelectric power stations was suitable for emulation in the other developing countries. He expressed the hope that they would further explore cooperation in small and medium-sized projects.

Teran said the growth of Ecuador-China relations was partly due to the shared sufferings the two countries had undergone. He said he believed that it was possible for them to further increase their trade contacts.

During the three-hour talks, the two foreign ministers also exchanged views on international issues of common concern.

Teran said he was worried about the accelerating arms race in Central America. He hoped that this region would truly carry out arms reduction, implement the principle of self-determination of peoples, and eliminate the imbalance among states so as to prevent interference by big powers.

Referring to the debt problem in Latin American countries, Teran said this was a problem left over from history. "It has an important bearing on the Latin American countries' progress and their peoples' lives," he said.

The Ecuadoran Government, he noted, deemed it necessary to absorb more foreign investment, cut spending, divert more funds and resources to domestic construction, and reopen negotiations with international banks and related countries.

Wu expounded on China's independent and peaceful foreign policy and appreciated the measures on the debt problem the Ecuadoran Government was taking. He said China resolutely supports the efforts that non-aligned countries and the group of 77 are making in changing the old international economic order.

Wu reaffirmed China's consistent stand that issues in Central America should be settled by Central American countries themselves, and its resolute opposition to all foreign interference in this region. Ecuadoran Ambassador to China Juan Manuel Aguirre attended the talks.

Feted at Banquet

OW171820 Beijing XINHUA in English 1553 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA) -- China will explore new avenues of cooperation with all developing countries including Ecuador to promote common prosperity, said Wu Xueqian here tonight. The Chinese state councillor and foreign minister was hosting a state guesthouse banquet for visiting Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Edgar Teran Teran, his wife and their party.

Wu said Third World cooperation was specially significant for the improvement of North-South relations. Wu praised the Ecuadoran Government for pursuing an independent and non-aligned policy, promoting the integration of Latin America, strengthening unity and cooperation among the developing countries and playing an active role in safeguarding world peace.

After reviewing the development of Sino-Ecuadoran relations, Teran said the two governments knew their common ground, and new areas of cooperation would surely come to light. Teran noted that his talks with Wu had shown many similar views.

He said defective international economic relations demanded dialog between the highly industrialized and the developing countries so as to eliminate protectionism, open world markets and restore poor countries' economies.

Ecuadoran Ambassador Juan Manuel Aguirre was among the guests. This afternoon the first meeting of the joint committee for economic, scientific and technological cooperation and trade between China and Ecuador was held in Beijing. It was jointly chaired by Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Jia Shi and Ecuadoran Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in Charge of Economic Affairs Julio Correa.

Zhao Ziyang Meets Teran

OW181520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1438 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 18 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today that China attached great importance to developing its relations with Ecuador. In a meeting with visiting Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Edgar Teran Teran here this afternoon, Zhao expressed satisfaction with the development of relations between China and Ecuador since the establishment of their diplomatic ties.

The Chinese premier hoped that the two countries would explore new avenues for cooperation while carrying out their agreed cooperative projects. He said that there was still great potential for Sino-Ecuadoran cooperation.

The Ecuadoran foreign minister said that Ecuador was willing to continue and strengthen its friendship with China. Zhao reiterated Chinese President Li Xiannian's invitation to Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero to visit China.

Teran Talks With Press

OW181836 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 18 (XINHUA) -- Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Edgar Teran Teran said here today that trade between Ecuador and China is expected to increase from 14 million U.S. dollars last year to 30 million this year. At a press conference here this afternoon, he said Ecuador and China had enjoyed very good relations, not only in the political field, but also in trade and cooperation.

Teran described as "fruitful" the first meeting of the Joint Committee for Cooperation between the two countries in economy, trade, science and technology in Beijing yesterday. He said Ecuador would continue to import rice and small hydroelectric power station equipment from China while exporting bananas, fish meal and cocoa.

The Ecuadoran Government, he said, continues its determination to develop Ecuador-China relations and welcomes Chinese investment in oil prospecting, mining, tourism and industry.

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Ecuador, he said, was very interested in China's efforts to reform its economy and raise living standards. This, he said, had made his visit more important.

Foreign Minister Teran and his wife gave a return banquet at the Great Wall Hotel here this evening. Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and his wife were among the guests.

Economic Protocol Signed

OW191114 Beijing XINHUA in English 1058 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] Beijing May 19 (XINHUA) -- A protocol on economic and technological cooperation between the Governments of China and Ecuador was signed here this afternoon. Jia Shi, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Julio Correa, Ecuadoran vice-minister of foreign affairs in charge of economic affairs, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Edgar Teran attended the signing ceremony.

While in Beijing Jia Shi and Correa chaired the first meeting of the joint commission for cooperation between the two countries in economy, trade, science and technology. During the meeting the two were satisfied with the development of bilateral economic relations and trade since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1980, and fully exchanged views on further development of bilateral relations.

Representatives of related Chinese and Ecuadoran corporations also initialled a contract for China's supply of small hydroelectric power station equipment to Ecuador. Mr. and Mrs. Teran and their party are scheduled to leave here for a visit to Xian, Shanghai and Hangzhou.

ARGENTINE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ENDS PRC TOUR

OW171300 Beijing XINHUA in English 0910 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA) -- Juan Carlos Pugliese, president of the Chamber of Deputies of Argentina, and his party wound up their 10-day visit to China and left here for home today. Seeing them off at the airport were Liao Hansheng, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Hector A. Subiza, Argentine ambassador to China.

Pugliese and his party arrived here yesterday evening from Guangzhou. During their stay in Guangdong Province, they visited a kindergarten, a factory, a flower-growing peasant family, and the Shekou industrial area and joint-ventures in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone.

Pugliese said after the visit that he had seen Chinese leaders and people full of confidence in the economic reform that were showing results.

NATIONAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE COVERAGE CONTINUES

Leaders Attend Session

OW191346 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0902 GMT 19 May 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, 19 May (XINHUA) -- Party and state leaders Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Peng Zhen, and others attended the third plenary session of the national work conference on education this morning. Comrade Deng Xiaoping delivered an important speech (the text of which will be transmitted separately) entitled "Party Committees and Governments at All Levels Should Earnestly Attend to Educational Work."

Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Song Renqiong, Zhang Tingfa, Hu Qiaomu, Yao Yilin, Qin Jiwei, Chen Muhua, Gu Mu, Chen Pixian, Hu Qili, Qiao Shi, Bo Yibo, Yan Jici, Tian Jiyun, Kang Shein, Zhang Jingfu, Zhang Aiping, Wu Xueqian, Song Ping, and other leading comrades, as well as Qian Changzhao, Zhou Peiyuan, Hua Luogeng, vice chairman of the National CPPCC Committee; and He Dongchang, minister of education; also attended the meeting. Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, presided over today's meeting.

In the course of his speech, Comrade Deng Xiaoping was interrupted by prolonged warm applause now and then. His speech was a tremendous inspiration to all representatives at the meeting, who unanimously pledged to work hard and conscientiously so as to live up to the CPC Central Committee's expectations for the educational front. Also attending today's meeting was responsible comrades of the departments concerned of more than 90 agencies under the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. The national work conference on education will close on 20 May.

Deng Xiaoping Speech

OW191318 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0931 GMT 19 May 85

["Deng Xiaoping's 19 May 1985 speech at the national work conference on education -- party Committee and Governments at All Levels Should Earnestly Attend to Educational Work"]

[Text] Beijing, 19 May (XINHUA) -- Dear comrades: My presence at this meeting today is mainly to show my support for education and to extend comfort to you and to all educators throughout the nation.

It seems to me that the draft decision on reform of the educational system is a good document. Now that we have the program and blueprint, the crucial thing is really pay attention to it, carry it out in a down-to-earth manner, and properly arrange for the practical work.

I have repeatedly said that China's economy could approach the level of the developed nations by the PRC's centenary. This is based on the observation that from now until then we are entirely capable of promoting education, raising China's scientific and technological level, and training hundreds of millions of qualified people in all categories and at all levels. The quality of our workers and the quantity and quality of our intellectuals have become an increasingly important factor in determining whether our nation is strong or weak, or whether the staying power of our economic development is great or small. If a huge nation with 1 billion people could boost its education, its tremendous superiority in human resources coupled with the advanced socialist system will bring our goal within our grasp.

After receiving education in school for a decade or so, the present first graders will become the fresh and vital force for pioneering the great undertakings of the 21st century. The central authorities have called for exerting the utmost efforts in education, starting from secondary and primary education. This move has strategic importance. If we do not call the whole party's attention to this task, we will be held responsible to history for ruining an important cause.

In recent years, from the central to the local levels, and down to the party branches in rural areas, more comrades have realized the importance of knowledge, talented personnel, and education. This is important progress for our party. On the other hand, quite a few comrades, including some senior cadres, do not fully understand the necessity of developing and reforming education. They lack the sense of urgency, or pay lip service to the importance of education, but play down its importance when it comes to solving the practical problems. Have we not switched the emphasis of our party and nation's work? This emphasis should have included education. If a locality or department pays attention only to the economy to the neglect of education, it has not switched its work emphasis, or has switched it only partially. Leaders who neglect education are shortsighted and immature. They cannot lead the modernization program. Leaders at all levels should give adequate attention to education, as they do to economic work.

Party committees and governments at all levels should pay close attention to education to obtain fruitful results. They should set strict requirements, give fewer empty talks, and do more practical work. For instance, how is the decision on reform implemented in your localities and departments? How do you solve the problem of inadequate school buildings and teaching facilities? How do you raise money when there is a shortage of funds for schools? How do you improve meals for teachers and students? How do you plan to train teachers? How do you improve ideological and political work in schools? These and other questions must be answered. Responsible comrades of party and government organs should constantly visit schools to listen to the views and requests of teachers and students, and to solve their problems. What does leadership mean? It means service. A few years ago, I said that I would like to be an adviser to comrades in the educational, scientific, and technological departments. This is still my position. A leader should do more practical work. The undesirable practice of issuing directives and giving empty talks from day to day should be discarded. All departments and localities, responsible comrades in particular, should pay attention to this problem.

I am optimistic about China's education development. It is true there are difficulties, but we should realize the favorable conditions. No matter how you look at it, the economy has developed rapidly in recent years. The economy is the base. Economic development is sure to promote educational development. There is a tremendous enthusiasm for running schools in urban and rural areas, and among all circles in China. Many patriotic Overseas Chinese have also enthusiastically donated funds to build schools. Now that we have a correct program, as long as leaders at all levels earnestly attend to this work, I see good prospects for education, and there is no reason for pessimism. After a few years of solid work, I am sure a new situation will be created characterized by an unprecedented prosperity in the Chinese nation's education undertaking.

I am glad that since last October, with Comrades Yaobang and Ziyang in charge, the central authorities have adopted three consecutive decisions on reform which have the same general goal of eliminating poverty and backwardness, bringing prosperity and modernization to China, and building socialism with Chinese characteristics. Many things we had wanted to do for years have been accomplished in 7 months.

This shows that our party has acquired a better understanding, and that it can creatively use the fundamental Marxist-Leninist principles to solve the many new problems in contemporary socialist construction in China. At present the whole world is watching the reform in China. I hope the comrades of the whole party and the people of all nationalities throughout the nation will advance toward the goal established by the central authorities and strive to make a success of reform in all fields of work.

Wan Li Speech

OW191353 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1524 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Beijing, 17 May (XINHUA) -- On behalf of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, made an important speech at the second plenary session of the national conference on education this morning. In his speech, he dealt with three major issues; namely, the importance and urgency in developing education and reforming the educational system, why educational reform has to begin with institutional reform, and the necessity of reforming the educational concepts and teaching methods that do not keep up with the needs in socialist modernization.

Party and state leaders attending today's plenary session were Hu Qili, Zhou Gucheng, and Yan Jici; Qian Changzhao, Zhou Peiyuan, and Hua Luogeng, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee; as well as Jiang Nanxiang, He Dongchang, Lu Jiaxi, Chang Chengxian, Zeng Delin, Zhao Dongwan, Qian Xuesen, Zhang Wenshou, Zhang Yanning, Teng Teng, Hu Jintao, Shen Rongjun, Dong Chuncai, Huang Xinbai, Zhang Wensong, Peng Peiyun, and other leading members of departments under the CPC Central Committee and ministries and commissions of the State Council. Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, chaired today's meeting.

Wan Li said: The purpose of this meeting is to discuss the implementation of the CPC Central Committee's draft decision on reforming the educational system; arouse the enthusiasm of all party and government organs, educational departments, and social quarters to reform the educational system; and further invigorate our educational cause, which has a direct bearing on the future and destiny of our country and people.

He pointed out: The convening of this meeting and the implementation of the decision are extremely important for accomplishing the grand objective set forth by the 12th CPC Congress, as well as for the development of the next stage. It is hoped that everybody here will attach great importance to this meeting. He stressed: Capable people hold the key to the success, or failure, of modernization. Without education, there will not be any capable people.

He said: Historical facts show that without capable people, neither revolution nor construction could be successful; and that competent personnel, including a fairly large number of the politically, technically, and culturally prepared laborers, are mostly trained through education. People who attach importance to knowledge and capable personnel certainly attach great importance to education. From where can we acquire the large numbers of capable people we need if we do not attach importance to education and the multiplication [zheng zhi 1073 2994] of capable personnel? The current practice of scrambling for the available capable talent, including school teachers at various levels, is tantamount to killing the hen to get the eggs. Instead of solving problems, it will create even more problems. If we really value capable people and want to have better educated people, we must attach great attention to education. The extreme importance of capable personnel determines education's strategic role in the four modernizations.

Wan Li added: Education is an important department in which investment must be made in order to develop the intellectual resources, and educational investment is the kind of investment that yields the most fruitful results. Over the past few years, party and government leaders of many regions and departments have come to realize the strategic role of education in the four modernizations and in economic development and are willing to invest money and efforts in education. They are comrades of foresight and sagacity. We must realize, however, that holding education in contempt is still a rather common phenomenon. Owing to longstanding influence of feudalistic ideas and traditional concepts of small producers, as well as influence of "leftist" ideas, some leading comrades still are totally unaware of the extreme importance of education, thinking that education is not essential and that they can get by without it. Some comrades are very much concerned with industrial growth, and they are highly enthusiastic about construction of office buildings, but they pay little attention to education. Some even have used the school campuses for other purposes, sent away the good teachers, and diverted funds earmarked for education to other uses. Such phenomena must be firmly rectified.

Wan Li pointed out: Educational investment is not an investment that can yield immediate results. Some comrades pay little attention to education simply because they want quick results during their tenure. This shows a lack of foresight, and it is one of the indicators of immaturity.

Wan Li stressed: Many comrades have pointed out that the biggest problems in the area of education are limited educational investment and shortage of educational funds. We agree that the issue of educational funds is an important one, and that education cannot be promoted if we are unwilling to spend money on it. More important, however, is the issue of understanding the importance of education. Educational development and educational reforms are strategic issues of overall importance that have a close bearing on the success or failure of the four modernizations, and so we must have a sense of urgency and realize their importance and urgency.

Turning to the issue that educational reform must begin with the reform in educational system, Wan Li said: Popularization of basic education is the foundation and the hallmark of modern civilization. The development of higher education and higher-class vocational and technical education depends on the popularization and improvement of basic education. Therefore, we must gradually implement the 9-year compulsory educational system. We must help the broad masses of cadres and people correctly understand the necessity of compulsory education and be fully prepared for it mentally. Since all cadres and people have not come to understand this issue, we must keep on publicizing it and keep on working.

He said: To develop basic education and implement the 9-year compulsory educational system, we must train a large number of qualified teachers. We must, therefore, regard it an important matter to train teachers of all levels. Without good teachers, education cannot be successful even if funds are available. We must adopt effective measures to upgrade teachers' status and improve their working conditions and salaries each year. We must make the teaching profession the most attractive profession to young people of good character and scholarship. We must stabilize the teachers' ranks and encourage the best students to study in teacher-training colleges to become elementary and secondary school teachers and consider the teaching profession as their lifelong career.

Wan Li pointed out: One of the priorities in reforming the educational system is to restructure the secondary educational system and promote professional and technical education.

Today professional education is the weakest link in our country's educational system, and shortages of senior and middle-rank specialists and skilled technical workers have seriously affected the improvement of the proficiency of Chinese workers and the quality of our products. We must attend to this issue and make sure that there is a great development in our professional and technical education. Another important aspect in our educational reform is to reform the student recruitment system of our schools of higher education and the distribution of college graduates and permit our schools of higher education to have a greater say in managing their own affairs. In this regard, the document [the CPC Central Committee's draft decision on reforming the educational system] has prescribed quite specifically, and I hope the educational administrative departments and various institutes of higher education will implement it in accordance with their actual situations.

Wan Li also pointed out: Reforming the educational system is an arduous task involving rather complicated questions and many difficult problems, but they still can be solved as long as party committees and governments and all levels really attend to the problems, rely on the efforts of various educational departments and various social quarters, take prompt actions to study and settle the new situations and new issues appearing in the course of reform, and work out effective ways and means to deal with those issues, even though they may encounter certain unexpected situations in certain areas, or have to take a roundabout course in their work. Our reforms certainly will be successful!

Wan Li also pointed out: To reform the educational system, we must also change the educational concepts and teaching methods which do not keep up with the needs of socialist modernization. This is an important issue that must be discussed further in the course of our educational reform.

The fundamental purpose of our educational reform is to produce more good, capable people. What is meant by "good, capable people?" In a word, they are capable personnel needed by the new age. Our country is now in a new historical period, launching another revolution -- one to do away with poverty and backwardness, to consolidate democracy and law, to build a highly civilized and highly democratic socialist power. The capable people needed by this new age should be imbued with lofty aspirations, be morally sound, educated, well disciplined, and love the socialist motherland and the socialist cause; they must work hard in a spirit of devotion to the effort to make China prosperous and powerful and improve the well-being of the people; and they must also continuously seek new knowledge and have the scientific spirit of doing practical work, thinking independently, and creating courageously. Only such capable people can become the masters of the new age and the public servants of the people. We must bring up these personnel according to the needs of the new age.

Wan Li said: China's outmoded and traditional educational concepts and teaching methods are closed educational concepts and teaching methods which are still influencing the nation's educational work in one way or another. People brought up under such concepts and teaching methods are bookish and will do what they are told, but they certainly lack creativity and initiative. Today when we want to make a success of our socialist construction and economic reforms, we must do away with the influence of such outmoded traditional educational concepts and teaching methods and give full play to the spirit of seeking truth from facts and bringing forth new ideas.

Wan Li said: We are in need of a great number of highly talented people, and Marx was a typical highly talented person. While we certainly need such great men as Marx in our socialist modernization drive, we are also in need of other great men such as Newton, Watt, Edison, and Einstein, as well as other great men in various other academic and cultural spheres.

We are also in need of people who have the composite characteristics of these great men. Today there are far too few highly talented people, and this has something to do with our educational concepts and teaching methods. More often than not we use a rigid yardstick to measure our capable personnel, demanding they be exceptional, versatile, and perfect in every respect. Instead of helping with the discovery and growth of capable personnel, such a requirement will stifle, or even destroy, our talented people. Because of reasons such as natural endowment, likes or dislikes, and differences in character some people are talented only in certain respects, or in a certain field, but are lackluster, or even quite incapable, in others. If we are just a little bit careless, such talented people will be overlooked and cannot become useful personnel.

Such being the case, Wan Li said, we cannot overstress the importance of "teaching students in accordance with their aptitude." This is to say that such personnel and young people must be specially educated and meticulously brought up because only by doing this can we bring up top-notch, exceptional personnel. Many well-known historical and contemporary scientists, men of letters, and performing artists, as well as the noted athletes that we are all familiar with were discovered and brought up in such a way.

Wan Li concluded: I said before that we permit certain mistakes that might prevent us from achieving the anticipated results in our reforms, but we cannot tolerate inaction. Whoever lacks the understanding of such an important matter as educational reform, or the strategic status of education, will certainly regret it. He may not regret it today, but he certainly will in the 1990's. To achieve the grand objective, the realization of the four modernizations, we must persist in restructuring the educational system until our objective has been fully attained.

CHINA DAILY on Conference

HK180110 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 18 May 85 p 1

[By staff reporter]

[Text] China's education system is about to undergo a major reform designed to gear it more towards the nation's economic and social goals. A national conference in Beijing is currently reviewing a draft resolution of the party Central Committee on education reforms. The resolution is to be published soon, XINHUA reported.

Hu Qili, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat, told the conference that it is an urgent and fundamental task to make education serve the nation's modernization programme more closely. The conference, which opened on Wednesday, was called by the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and the State Council. The conference agreed that China will gradually institute a nine-year compulsory education system.

In big cities, students generally attend six years of primary school and three years of lower middle school. But in the countryside, students often attend only four or six years of school. Vocational education will be promoted. College student admission requirements and the system for assigning college graduates to jobs will be reformed, the conference was told. Reforms also will involve recruitment, transfers and salaries of teachers, educational methodology and curricula, the participants at the conference agreed.

More than 600 participants, including officials from central departments, local educational administrators, representatives of tertiary educational institutions and democratic parties, and other specialists in education, will also discuss specific measures to put the reform into effect.

Hu Qili said that the party and government has attached great importance to the educational reform and called on the participants to suggest ways to bolster education.

The Ministry of Education has taken steps to reform the present college enrollment system. This year, colleges and universities will be given more power to admit students who have have good academic records but whose test scores are relatively low. An experimental system of recommendation without examination will be tried out this year, according to the ministry. Teachers' schools also will be allowed to recommend about 1 percent of their graduates to colleges.

Beginning this year, the assignment of college graduates to their future jobs also will be reformed. Under the present system, the state is responsible for the allocation of graduates to employers. But now employers are encouraged to interview students before an assignment is final. The Ministry of Education said that colleges and personnel departments of various work units could consult each other on job assignments.

RENMIN RIBAO ON 'INADEQUATE' SHANGHAI FACILITIES

HK170921 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 May 85 p 2

[Article by reporter Guo Weicheng: "A Serious Task in Transforming and Revitalizing Shanghai"]

[Text] The days when the people in Shanghai could walk or ride in a car at a leisurely pace are over. This of course has to do with the faster pace of life. Nevertheless, the fact that the traffic is heavy, the roads are narrow, the space for movement is smaller, and communications are poor is a harsh reality which everybody is aware of.

At present, there is heavy traffic on the main roads of the urban area from morning till night. On buses, there are sometimes as many as 11 standing passengers squeezed in one square meter, thus increasing the chance of starting a quarrel. The roads are often jammed with cars which follow one another in a long line. The speed of cars in the urban area averages less than 5 km per hour. The total number of motor vehicles in Shanghai exceeds 120,000 and that of non-motor-driven vehicles has reached as many as 3.16 million, which is 3,000 percent over that in the first few years after liberation. About 5,000 to 6,000 motor vehicles from other localities enter or leave Shanghai each day. Endless traffic jams, continually blasting horns, the noise of motors, and exhaust fumes make one nervous.

With its economic development, the seriousness of the problem of inadequate basic facilities in Shanghai has become more and more apparent. The transformation of the basic facilities including communications, telecommunications, urban engineering projects, and so on, has become a pressing matter. Specialists hold that the strengthening and transformation of the urban basic facilities should be regarded as the first battle in transforming and revitalizing Shanghai.

The load on telephone lines and the load on communications in the urban area and with other localities have reached or exceeded their full capacity. The slow development in telecommunications in this large industrial city is reflected in the increase of only 48,000 telephones in nearly 30 years from 1950 to 1978. To date, there is no building specially designed for telecommunications in this big city, which is the largest among the cities in the Far East. Consequently, it is impossible to install a facsimile machine for transmitting the layouts of newspapers. A telecommunications building is being constructed, but the time spent on clearing a site for it took 10 years.

The old Shanghai was a semicolonial city with concessions and the underground facilities for each concession had its own system of pipelines of different sizes and standards. Moreover, because of the influence of "leftist" ideas, not enough attention was paid to urban engineering construction over a long period in the past and such construction has been confined to work above ground. In the 1950's, every bit of space was used for building factories. In the 1980's, every bit of space was used for building houses and the urban area was crowded with hotels and apartments of various sizes. Regarding basic public facilities such as water supply, power supply, gas supply, and the sewer system, few people ever paid attention to them. Many high-rise hotels have been built without parking or a sewer system. As a result, cars are parked on the roads and dirty water with excrement and urine flows out into surrounding residential areas. This problem also occurs in new residential quarters, causing great inconvenience to the residents. Sewer pipes were laid in some houses only after they were completed, causing cracks in the walls while "inherent problems" remained unsolved. These long-standing problems have been discussed year after year and yet they have not been solved. Some people familiar with the situation told me that this is because the plans were not followed in urban construction. Others said that the importance of urban planning has not yet been really understood by comrades concerned. Therefore, urban construction remains in a state of anarchy. Some specialists in planning and designing of urban construction have said that the blueprint for the plan of a big city should be of the greatest importance and is a major matter which an urban government should devote all its efforts to. It is to be regretted that although things like the cooperation with foreign businessmen in building a five-star hotel or a high-rise apartment building often found on the agenda of the leadership, very little consideration is given to whether the design of such a building is in keeping with the general planning. A site will be chosen and the construction starts. As a result, important people attend to the trifling matters while unimportant people attend to the major ones. This way of blindly carrying out construction will only cause more problems to the basic urban facilities which are already inadequate and badly need transformation. What is worthy of our attention is that the practice of "making use of every bit of space for building houses" has not been completely curbed to date. Most hotels built on a joint-venture basis are located in the old burban area and only a small number of them can meet the requirements of general planning and have solved problems related to basic facilities. The inadequacy of basic urban facilities has become an obstacle hindering the development of Shanghai which should no longer be treated lightly.

RENMIN RIBAO ON BUILDING MATERIALS INDUSTRY

HK180334 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 May 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Invigorate the Building Materials Industry"]

[Text] The building materials industry should be a basic industrial sector of the national economy brimming with vitality. "Food, clothing, shelter, and transportation" are the basic necessities of life. With the problems of food and clothing basically resolved, housing and transportation are next in importance. Building materials are the fundamental prerequisite for housing. They also are indispensable in most transportation facilities, such as highways, bridges, ports, and airfields.

Supply of building materials falls short of demand all over the country at present. Cement, glass, glazed bricks and tiles, sanitary ceramics, wall and roofing materials, and other decorative materials are in great demand. A pressing task is to open wide the building materials market and to invigorate the building materials industry.

In our country the building materials industry has rich resources, which are widely distributed. There is a great demand for building materials. If building materials production is not monopolized and is conducted according to the open policy and if the building materials are produced in various localities by making use of the local resources and marketed in the neighboring areas, only a small investment will be needed and quick results can be realized.

Therefore, with the state plan as the guide, various departments, localities and enterprises should be encouraged to carry out building materials production so that the state, the collectives, and the individuals may go into action simultaneously. Funds for developing the building materials industry should be raised extensively on the principle of benefiting the investors and by such means as loans, joint ventures, exclusive investment, cooperative management, compensatory trade, and letting the workers, staff members, and the urban and rural residents enter into partnership. The building materials departments should do a good job of planning the distribution of the building materials industry, study the feasibility of construction projects, conducting geological surveys, making engineering designs, acquiring production technology, personnel and information, and so forth.

In our country cement, glass, and ceramic factories and the brick kilns have outdated equipment. In the future the building material departments should focus their investment on technological innovation, redevelopment and expansion of the existing enterprises and adopt advanced technologies and equipment to upgrade their products according to the actual conditions of various trades and enterprises. They should learn and make use of the advanced methods of business management at home and elsewhere, promote the application of microelectronic technology, and gradually modernize management of the building materials industry.

It is necessary to open new channels for the circulation of building materials. Where necessary and possible, building material fairs may be held and building material trade centers set up, so that the products which the enterprises have turned out in excess of their production plans and the products which have been overstocked may be directly brought to the market. This will promote production, meet demand, and make it convenient for the masses to buy the products. It is necessary to bring the role of economic levers into full play, to boost production of goods in short supply, to encourage development of enterprises which have scored good economic results and to promote production of new building materials and development of new technologies. More and more building materials should be brought directly to the market in a planned way and step by step. Supply and demand should be readjusted according to the law of value. A competition should be conducted among enterprises so that the superior will survive and the inferior will be eliminated.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON POOR QUALITY OF PRODUCTS

HK200627 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 May 85 p 2

[Commentator's article: "It Is Necessary To Be Strict and Do Solid Work in Improving the Quality of Products"]

[Text] Some industrial products are of poor quality, which has seriously injured the interests of the consumers and has aroused broad social discussion and universal concern.

The worsening of the quality of products chiefly finds root in the pursuit of illegitimate profits and manufacturing in a rough and slipshod way on the part of some enterprises. Under the pressure of great market demand, some enterprises start from their own immediate economic interests in producing and selling products not up to technical standards in disregard of the interests of the state and the consumers.

Some localities have stipulated impractical indexes for the enterprises simply in an attempt to increase local revenues, which results in the enterprises only pursuing quantity and neglecting quality. This practice of being eager for quick success and instant benefit has wasted money and manpower and ruined their reputation; and the loss outweighs the gain.

In order to change the situation of the declining quality of products, we should attach great attention to being strict and doing solid work. It means that we must be strict with executing the law and go in for management in a down-to-earth way. In recent years, departments concerned have done a lot of work on drawing up economic laws. A series of laws, decrees, and regulations concerning the quality of products have successively been drawn up and publicized for implementation. The problem now is that many implementing the laws, and let violations go unchecked. In order to implement the economic laws and decrees and to strengthen quality control, it is necessary to have a contingent of cadres which is efficient. The existing organs are incomplete, imperfect, and weak, while some of the cadres are not professional, and they have failed to efficiently put a stop to the flow of poor quality products into the market. Therefore, it is essential to substantiate the contingent of cadres exercising the laws, to support their work in a big way, so as to deal powerful flow at the illegal behavior of producing or selling products of inferior quality.

While grasping quality, we should not go in for formalism, and we should not do things like "a gust of wind." The practice of responsible industrial departments grasping the appraisal of quality of products will of course play a certain role. However, products of good quality come into being through production and not through appraisal. At present emphasis should be laid on correcting the harmful practice of some enterprises under contract, in which quantity and profits are stressed while neglecting quality. It is imperative to implement the principle of great reward and heavy penalty in connection with quality, so that an atmosphere in which everybody pays attention to the quality of products may take shape.

The quality of products directly affects the personal interests of the clients and consumers, and whether the products are of good or bad quality should eventually be judged by them. All localities should bring into play the role of the clients commissions and consumers associations, in order to collect and to express the opinions of the masses, and to punish enterprises violating the law and lawless elements.

COMMENTATOR URGES TRADE-RELATED ECONOMY

HK170817 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 May 85 p 2

[Commentator's article: "The Orientation of Development of Coastal Rural Areas"]

[Text] Under the new situation of opening up to the outside world, an economic structure which is characterized by the integration of industrial and agricultural production with foreign trade has been gradually established in the coastal rural areas, where the arrangements of planting, breeding, and processing industries are suited to the needs of foreign trade. The coastal countryside will be built into some export-oriented production bases which supply farm produce, sideline products, ornamental flowers and plants, light industrial goods, and processed food for overseas markets. This marks a major change in the economic structure in the coastal rural areas.

At present, a prominent requirement for the establishment of the trade-related industrial and agricultural structure in the coastal countryside is to maintain a foreign exchange balance. In recent years, many units in the coastal areas have been engaged in processing imported materials and have imported large quantities of equipment and raw materials, thus using large mamounts of foreign exchange; but most of their products are sold in domestic markets and can earn little foreign exchange. Unless we pay close attention to this problem and adopt prompt measures to deal with it, the foreign exchange problem may adversely affect the benign economic cycle in these areas in 2 or 3 years' time. The only way to solve the problem is to increase exports so as to earn more foreign exchange. The establishment of a trade-related industrial and agricultural structure is a good method.

In the long run, the establishment of a trade-related industrial and agricultural structure in the coastal rural areas is of strategic significance to the development of our national economy as a whole. These areas have favorable natural conditions, well-developed land and water transport facilities, a solid industrial foundation, active commodity economies, and traditional and extensive overseas connections. All these advantages should be brought into full play so that these areas can act as a "joint" that is linking interior and overseas areas. These areas, on the one hand, should better introduce, assimilate, and develop advanced foreign technology and equipment and then transfer them to interior areas; on the other hand, they should join hands with interior areas in tapping resources and promoting the export of farm produce, sideline products, ornamental flowers and plants, light industrial goods, and processed food. The coastal areas should be pioneers in opening international markets for our country's products so as to promote economic and technological development in other parts of the country, to cause the scale of economic opening to snowball, and to promote the more rapid development of our economy.

Some people are worried that the trade-related industrial and agricultural structure will weaken agricultural production or may even reduce agriculture to a so-called "third-line" or "second-line" position. This idea is a kind of misunderstanding. In fact, the trade-related industrial and agricultural structure will just orient agricultural production toward export and will not change its position.

The establishment of such a "trade-related industrial and agricultural structure" is a fresh and original plan. Coastal areas are well-suited to take this road. The Zhu Jiang delta area, the Chang Jiang delta area, and the southern Fujian triangle area, especially, can take the lead in this regard. These areas have extensive overseas economic connections and have been producing many brand-name traitional products that enjoy good reputations in international markets. Last year, rural enterprises in Suzhou City exported products valued at 110 million yuan. This shows that the coastal rural areas have very bright prospects for expanding exports. However, although agriculture in these areas is advanced as compared with other areas of the country, it is still rather backward in the matter of means of production as compared with developed countries, and our technological transformation is still advancing slowly, coupled with a low percentage of marketable products and a lack of competitive power in the Hong Kong, Macao, and international market. At present, we should step up technological transformation, raise product output, upgrade products, improve product quality, and enrich product variety so as to make our products more competitive in the Hong Kong, Macao, and international markets. We should redouble our efforts in these fields and strive to effect a turn for the better within a short time.

GUANGMING RIBAO ARTICLES ON BOASTS, EXAGGERATION

8 May Article

HK170740 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 8 May 85 p 1

[Article by Li Rui: "On Proness to Boasting and Exaggeration"]

[Text] When thinking of the Great Leap Forward, we always remember the propaganda plays adopted by the newspapers during those years. They were characterized by "strange stories from overseas" and "Eugene Duhring's mania for boasting." In 1961, after the failure of the Great Leap Forward (it was not admitted in those years), it was said that Comrade Shaoqi criticized RENMIN RIBAO for advocating erroneous things, saying that the central leadership and the leadership of RENMIN RIBAO should be held equally responsible for what had happened in the last few years. For this reason, the General Office of RENMIN RIBAO made an earnest self-criticism. We still remember that when the Lushan meeting was being held in 1959, a responsible comrade of RENMIN RIBAO attended the meeting, prepared to make a self-criticism for its mistakes in boasting. As the situation took a turn for the worse, he did not do so.

Rereading the newspapers from the period of the Great Leap Forward will greatly benefit both comrades engaged in the newspaper field and all people, in particular leading cadres. People of all ages will either blush with shame or be dumbstruck when they finish reading the newspapers.

In the 1958 New Year's Eve editorial of RENMIN RIBAO entitled "Brave the Wind and the Waves" there emerged an inclination to be overanxious for quick results. The editorial made an unrealistic appraisal of the situation. For example, it said that the launching of two Soviet satellites "has changed the entire outlook of the world within a few dozen days." It was in June that year that China's grain "satellites" began their ascent. Henan's Shuiping, with five mu of land sown with wheat, had a per mu yield of 5,105 jin, and Hubei followed suit. The "satellites" launched later became larger and larger in size (about 20 to 30 in all). The newspapers carried the news about these satellites on two occasions under red banner headlines, saying more than 10,000 jin of grain was reaped on a mu of farmland. The provincial level "satellites" in 1958 which belonged to Anhui, Jiangsu, Hubei, and Henan Provinces claimed their per mu yield of early paddy rice topped 1,000 jin. Guangdong and Sichuan became provinces whose per mu yield of grain amounted to 1,000 jin. The amount of grain per person in Sichuan, Henan, Gansu, and Anhui Provinces surpassed 1,000 jin (in March 1960, Hunan Province released its plan for 1,000 jin of grain and 1 pig for each person). Later on, the "satellites of steel, iron, and coal" were launched. First, Lushan in Henan claimed it produced 1,000 tons of pig iron a day and Yuxian County produced 4,000 tons; then, Luzai in Guangxi claimed its daily iron output was 200,000 tons; and next, Henan claimed it produced 3 million tons within 3 days and Guangdong turned out 870,000 tons a day. From September to November, 31 "satellites" of this kind were launched in all.

The "miracles" performed by an overanxiety for quick results emerged in an endless stream. The whole country was "clothed in green" and the "four pests" were wiped out within a few dozen days. In doing anything, "extensive use" of irrigation works, motor vehicles, ball bearings, cord, and machines was vigorously encouraged. All undertakings were encouraged to be carried out "on a large scale with the participation of the entire people." All the people were encouraged to run power stations, copper and aluminum mines, small coal mines, railways, and spare-time educational undertakings and universities, and to engage in philosophical studies, literature and art, and physical education.

The people were also encouraged to compose poems and to become writers. There were at least 50 or 60 undertakings involved in this respect. In addition, it was also reported that illiteracy had been wiped out in 19 provinces. A number of universities had been set up within days in many provinces, counties, and people's communes. Wencun Township in Henan's Dengfeng County alone ran 12 universities, while Fangcheng County had set up more than 300 literature and art colleges. In regard to the efforts to irrigate all farmland, boasting was committed in a particularly serious manner. After 6 months of bitter struggle, all farmland in Henan was irrigated, and Xushui County managed to basically do away with flood and drought within 3 months. Claims that the setting up of China's first atomic reactor meant China had entered the atomic era and that China had surpassed the United States in wheat production, Japan in paddy rice production, and all capitalist countries in terms of both total and per unit area yield of cotton were too numerous to mention individually. In brief, all took part in the Great Leap Forward, each emulating, learning from, catching up with, helping, and in turn surpassing the others.

By recalling past events and citing numerous "strange stories from overseas," we do not mean that such practices are still around. However, we still feel their remnant influence. For many years people have been accustomed to acting impulsively, the newspapers to "immediately responding to a call," in particular, the call to advocate good practices. Not long ago the newspapers propagated the wearing of factory clothes and Western-style suits and the gratuitous supply of dinners. Companies of all categories and types emerged overnight, "each trying to outdo the others." In propagating the notion of being a 10,000-yuan household as an honor, some localities put together "10,000-yuan households" by every possible means. Conditions in the countryside are different from those in the cities. However, the newspapers have carried reports about specific villages popularizing the use of refrigerators, color television sets, and washing machines. Organizing forces in society to run schools is a good thing that deserves commendation. However, a wind to run universities was also created. Ignoring conditions and quality, with the aid of specific examples, some people or units have indiscriminately run universities. Moreover, in order to make money, a certain individual ran many universities simultaneously. Therefore, recalling past events and bitter experiences is of great help. Past experiences, if not forgotten, are a guide for the future.

9 May Article

HK170848 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 9 May 85 p 1

[Article by Li Rui: "Another Discussion on Proneness to Boasting and Exaggeration"]

[Text] Boasting and exaggerating was once a prevailing practice. Some people indulged in frenzied boasts and had no qualms about boasting wildly. I myself once heard a provincial leader say that none of the community mess halls in his province had failed or closed down. What is more, people who dared to tell the truth and who did not believe in those high indicators and false figures were denounced as adhering to right deviationist conservatism and were labelled conservatives who took a wait-and-see attitude and claimed that their views would be proved correct by the coming harvest. They were even treated as the same type of persons as rightists. (They were denounced as "being 50 meters away from the position of the rightists" even before the Lushan meeting.) The seriousness of arguments was often exaggerated and the dispute was called a "struggle between two roads." Aside from technicians, scientists, and teachers who dared to tell the truth, some old peasants and workers who upheld a realistic viewpoint were also ridiculed and criticized as negative examples.

There was a drive to remove such "white flags." I remember that a production team in Henan Province claimed to have produced 4,000 jin of wheat per mu, and the newspaper published an article claiming that "the conservatives were forced to admit defeat." In 1961, the newspaper office sent its personnel to verify the report and found that the whole story about the several "old peasants" who admitted defeat was sheer fabrication. In 1958, when many places encouraged people to eat and drink lavishly, some old peasants warned that other people would go hungry the following year if they continued to do this. Comrade Zhou Xiaozhou told me that when his wife visited her home village, she also heard such warnings. At the Shanghai conference in April 1959, Comrade Tian Jiaying returned from Sichuan, where he had made on-the-spot investigations and spoken of his experience of going hungry in the countryside. He also discovered the falsehood of Luo Shifa's story. Luo was a people's deputy to the NPC and a model peasant, but his production figures were fabricated under pressure from the higher authorities. Comrade Tian Jiaying afterward submitted his investigation report on this case to the central authorities. In those hectic days, some scientists could not stand up against the tendency to be boastful and participated in the "assessment and vindication" of the "achievements." It is said that somebody once asked Comrade Mao Zedong why he believed that the grain unit output could reach 10,000 jin per mu, and Mao said that he believed in the conclusion of a scientist who said that it was probable if solar energy was fully developed.

Aside from being denounced as right deviationists, people also feared the pressure. During those years, newspapers often taunted people into vying with each other in uttering haughty remarks. In 1958, when reporting the construction of water conservation facilities, the newspapers highlighted the exaggerated achievements and lofty targets of Anhui, Henan, and Gansu Provinces so as to embarrass other localities which dared not talk big. The newspapers also published a series of statistical tables about the progress of water conservation facilities construction in all provinces and regions of the country and criticized the "backward" provinces by name. Those statistical tables were called "stimulating tables." The same method was also used to "stimulate" people to rush headlong into mass action in the handling of eliminating illiteracy, renovating tools and instruments, and making iron and steel. Such competition was carried out between counties and between communes. In some places, a time limit was fixed for some specific tasks. For example, all communes and brigades throughout the country were required to popularize the use of man-drawn or animal-drawn cable-towed farm machines within a month. Even when the authorities imposed some restraints on the rash actions, the newspapers continued to urge people to quicken the pace of advance, such as to establish people's communes throughout the country within a month. The newspapers also willfully exaggerated the principles and policies. For example, they bragged about the so-called "superhigh growth rate," changed the "small-scale enterprises using indigenous production methods" into "large-scale ones," and advocated that the establishment of the people's communes paved the way to a communist system.

"The method of taunting people into action," the competition for achieving higher targets, the fear of lagging behind others, the practices of big talk, telling lies, bragging about good news, concealing bad news, currying favor with higher authorities, and disregarding facts are all expressions of being unrealistic. Do these things still exist or are they still in vogue? This question gives us much food for thought. People engaged in running newspapers, in particular, should think deeply about this.

Our newspaper workers should be experts in making investigations and should have extensive knowledge. They should refrain from publishing articles which are not credulous. They should be able to distinguish right from wrong and to see how things will develop from the first small beginnings. They should be courageous, adhere to the truth and stand up against any evil tendency. We must find some reliable ways to discourage people from big talk and telling lies and to encourage them to tell the truth and to express their true feelings.

MINISTRY VIEWS MANAGEMENT OF WATER PROJECTS

OW170003 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0845 GMT 16 May 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, 16 May (XINHUA) -- The General Office of the State Council recently transmitted to all provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal people's governments, and the departments concerned under the State Council, a report by the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power on reform of the water conservancy works management system and promotion of diversified operations. The General Office urged them to do as the report demands.

The report, submitted by the Ministry of Water Resources and Electrical Power to the State Council, says: Since the founding of the PRC, the state has invested a large amount of money in building a number of water conservation works, which have created fixed assets, amounting to approximately 100 billion yuan. Those projects have played an important role in overcoming flood and drought, and in developing the national economy. However, they have not fully displayed their efficacy due to poor management. Their operation has long relied on state subsidies, and their management is passive. In order to improve the situation, the water conservancy department should reform its management system, make full use of its water and soil resources, equipment, labor, and superiority in talent, and actively promote a multi-purpose operation.

On reform of the water conservancy works management system, the report says: The administrations of large, medium-sized and small water conservancy works throughout the country should practice a system of fixed operating expenses and contracted responsibility for operation. While the state will not reduce its water conservancy works management funding in the next few years, the departments in charge, and the financial department, should see to it that the administrations of water conservancy works "operate with fixed funds, get no subsidy for deficits, and keep the surplus for their own use."

On promotion of a multi-purpose operation, the report says: Administrations of water conservancy works should not limit their work to water management. They should diversify to tap their potential and open up new realms of production. They should expand the overall effects of water conservancy works by developing such undertakings as the aquatic products industry, agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, aquaculture, industry, sideline occupations, commerce, and tourism.

The report also gives the following explanation on some relevant policies:

1. After signing contracts for funds and operations with higher-level departments in charge, administrations of water conservancy works will be given the power of decision regarding personnel, financial and material resources, production, supply, and marketing.

2. All the economic income of an institution managing a water conservancy project may be accounted as budgetary income, if the financial department and the water conservancy department have decided that it should be spent on budgetary expenditures. It should not be diverted to an other purpose by any organizations.
3. Local governments and organizations are not permitted to transfer resources from production projects and enterprises run by the water conservancy department to other units.
4. Administrations of water conservancy works engaged in production, or in development of products encouraged by the state, such as cultivation of crops, aquaculture, and industrial and sideline processing, shall be exempted from product and appreciation tax for 2 to 3 years. Water conservancy organizations which have begun diversifying shall be exempted from income tax for 3 years, beginning this year.
5. The aforesaid tax exemption principle is also applicable to newly-built water conservancy projects, and the tax exemption period will begin on the day they are checked, accepted, and put into operation.

CHINA DAILY ON STATE REGULATIONS ON FOREIGN BANKS

HK170510 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 17 May 85 p 4

[Special to CHINA DAILY by Zhu Yixin, senior economist and chief of the Law Division of the State Administration of Exchange Control]

[Text] A series of regulations have recently been approved by the State Council to boost development in China's special economic zones.

The regulations governing foreign banks and joint-ownership banks in the special economic zones are intended to attract more overseas investment, to expand economic co-operation and to explore new methods to administer China's special economic zones with advanced technology. They also will allow the special economic zones to make wider use of capital assets. The new regulations also prove that China intends to continue with its open policy and to open wider to the world.

Foreign and Overseas Chinese banks have been encouraged by the regulations to set up branch offices in the economic zones, and each is allowed to open up to 12 services. Their business may include dealing in foreign and local currencies, imports and exports and documentary bills.

One provision in the new regulations states that banking services no longer need to be confined to the economic zones, but may extend to enterprises in inland provinces or cities -- a convenience which four of Shanghai's foreign and overseas Chinese banks are still unable to offer. The banks will also enjoy preferential tax treatment.

These new and more flexible policies will undoubtedly win approval in world financial circles.

Now that China's special economic zones have opened their doors to the outside, any foreign or Overseas-Chinese bank with a solid capital base and with reliable credit and good relations with customers may apply to establish a branch office in one of the four special economic zones.

Of course, they must be willing to develop business ties with China and to observe Chinese laws, regulations and decrees, no matter whether or not they have previously set up representative offices in special economic zones or in other inland cities.

We believe that the People's Bank of China will use care in selecting appropriate foreign or joint Chinese-foreign banks to set up branch offices in the economic zones. They will consider the needs of those zones' economic development and the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

The interests of those banks will be protected by the relevant laws and regulations of Chinese government. As Article 14 of the regulations states, profits earned by a foreign bank, after paying the appropriate deductions, may be remitted to the home company.

Before sending home the profits, however, foreign banks and joint Chinese-foreign banks in a special economic zone must make deductions for taxes, the reserve fund, workers' bonuses, the welfare fund, and the enterprise development fund, according to the new regulations.

The foreign staff or the Hong Kong and Macao staff of a foreign or joint Chinese-foreign bank may remit abroad their wages, salaries and other legitimate earnings after paying the appropriate taxes.

All Overseas Chinese banks and foreign banks are welcome to open their offices in China and are expected to operate smoothly under these regulations, with guaranteed support from their Chinese counterparts in the People's Bank of China and the economic zones.

BEIJING PENALIZES CADRES FOR UNHEALTHY PRACTICES

HK190710 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 19 May 85 p 1

[By staff reporter Jing Jun]

[Text] Sanctions have been issued in a bid to subdue a recent wave of unhealthy tendencies among party members in Beijing, a city official said.

The measures have effectively braced up party discipline in the Chinese capital, said Meng Zhiyuan, who is in charge of the party Disciplinary Inspection Commission in Beijing. The commission has penalized 563 party members and government officials for violating party rules. Meng announced this week. The city government has imposed sanctions on 238 enterprises established by party offices or government bureaus for violation of the Central Government's decision to prohibit party and government officials from engaging in commercial affairs. Most of the enterprises were set up last year. The state collected 1.3 million yuan in illegal gains or from fines.

The commission investigated 563 party members who were suspected of moonlighting and made 462 of them quit their parttime jobs. Its investigation of another 100 officials is still underway. Among those penalized, 64 were in key city and county government positions. Some of them used to snap up 500 yuan per month through their affiliation with the enterprises they set up or helped establish.

Meng said 55 of the 238 enterprises have been dissolved; 38 are still under investigation and 143 were allowed to continue business after severing any connections with government organizations. The commission expelled two people from the party and three from their official posts.

The city government also cracked down upon illegal price hikes according to various local reports and it has collected 2.2 million yuan in fines and illegal profits.

"Unhealthy tendencies" became rampant in Beijing late last year when officials and government organizations started to set up companies — a violation of party rules.

Directors of various industrial enterprises also began to give bonuses without regard to productivity. Many enterprises in the city commandeered business loans and funds earmarked for technical renovation for employee bonuses. According to the commission and earlier reports received by CHINA DAILY, several large frauds occurred in Beijing over the past few months, when many officials neglected their duty. A party bureau under the Miyun county government set up a company late last year and appointed Chen Zhijian, a truck driver with many connections in the city, as the manager.

Chen was cheated by a Henan swindler who duped many people by promising them colour TV sets. Unable to supply the TVs or return all the money his customers had entrusted to him, Chen fled with 300,000 yuan. He is still at large and heads the police hunt list.

Another swindler, Feng Shuyuan, came to Beijing from Xinjiang with 170,000 yuan he had illegally acquired. He claimed to be an expert in treating extensive burns, including burns caused by nuclear radiation. Eager to be in high places, he threw a banquet at the Great Wall Hotel in February and announced the establishment of the "Beijing Biological Resources Society" with himself as its head. Some 500 people attended the banquet, including officials, reporters and doctors.

When he was questioned by medical experts later, he admitted he could not even define a third degree burn. A telephone call to Xinjiang confirmed that the man had long been wanted by police there. Meng also said that Beijing has confiscated 700,000 copies of tabloid newspapers which carried sensational stories about murder, sex, gang fights and superstitions.

YANG DEZHI COMMENTS ON MILITARY LITERATURE

HK180544 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 11 May 85 p 1

[Report by Sun Xiangyu and Yang Yongge: "While Receiving Writer Ma Yunpeng, Yang Dezhi Says the PLA Needs Healthy and Progressive Nourishment for the Mind"]

[Text] On the morning of 9 May, Yang Dezhi, chief of the PLA General Staff, in his office cordially received Ma Yunpeng, author of "The Last Winter."

Of Manchu nationality, middle-aged writer Ma Yunpeng was formerly a writer of the Political Department of the PLA Engineering Corps. His new work "The Last Winter" is about the Beiping-Tianjin campaign, and is an useful attempt at panoramic military literature. It has been followed with interest by the Chinese Writers Association and the reading public, and has received good comments.

Yang Dezhi met Ma Yunpeng in his office and happily shook his hands and said: Your book is very good and is instructive to the vast numbers of youth. Most people in our Army are young people, and they very much need abundant, healthy and progressive nourishment for the mind.

Yang Dezhi said that our troops have fought battles for several decades, overcome various difficulties and hardships, and have won great victories. These are almost unique in the world. Many comrades sacrificed their lives for victories in wars, and many comrades were disabled as a result of wounds. Our literary works on military affairs should focus on reflecting their highly dedicated spirit displayed for the sake of the victory of the revolution and the happiness of the people. Through works with a unity of ideological content and artistic form, we should carry forward this spirit to future generations.

JINGJI RIBAO ARTICLE ON OVERALL REFORM PLAN

HK180836 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 13 May 85 p 3

[Article by Guo Shuqing: "On the Overall Plan for All-Round Reforms"]

[Text] All-round reforms of the economic structure are a great social systems engineering project. Without an overall plan they will absolutely not work. Partial or scattered reforms can be tested, explored, or guided according to previous experience, but a systematic reform on the situation as a whole cannot be tested beforehand and previous experience is in large part invalid. Here, making a scientific theoretical preparation is of decisive significance. We should try as far as possible to form a basically complete idea less we should make some grievous mistakes that can be avoided. The main reasons for the necessity of an overall plan are as follows:

Correctly Select Strategic Priorities and Rationally Arrange Strategic Plans

We are now confronted with the strategic tasks of quadrupling output value, readjusting the administrative structure, transforming the economic type, opening to the outside world, and reforming the economic structure. They promote one another, but are also mutually contradictory. From a long-term point of view, they have a completely identical objective, but from a short-term point of view they do not have a completely identical objective. At present the focal point of all problems is concentrated on structural reform. However, whether or not we can grasp structural reform as a strategic priority depends on whether or not we can properly handle the various relationships in our practical work, such as the relationship between structural reform and the rate of development. Fundamentally speaking, reform can speed up economic growth. However, it is also necessary to take the following factors into consideration:

1) Reform means readjusting the distribution of profits and production structure. In order to reduce the negative influence and to prevent various possible mishaps, it is necessary to set up certain reserve funds. 2) There have been disproportions in our country's economy for a long time, with total demand always exceeding total supply. After relaxing our control over the markets, the pressure of inflation will probably increase. If we still maintain capital construction on a fairly large scale, the economic strain will inevitably increase. 3) Structural changes need a certain period of time for adjustment. Due to various foreseeable and unforeseeable circumstances, some chaos will certainly emerge. 4) It is necessary to rely on strict administrative control over the economy to maintain a high rate of development in a short time, but this is in direct contradiction with reform. 5) The rapid growth in the initial period of reform is still the spiral movement of the economy within the scope of the old structure and growth pattern. Experience has proved that this rapid growth must always be paid at a high cost. 6) It is very difficult to expect quick results in all-round reforms.

Determine a Scientific Pattern of Objectives and Divide Necessary States of Development

Reform must be placed under the long-term guidance of an ideal pattern. When determining a scientific pattern of objectives, we should criticize and examine the old structure penetratingly and in an all-round way, carry out a detailed study of foreign experiences, compare and screen various views, and supplement and enrich the best plan.

Without going through such a process, without a definite pattern of objective or without a fixed, thorough, and unified pattern of objective, it will be impossible to unify the actions of the situation as a whole, to make plans for the progress of reform, to preserve the continuity of reform, and to avoid relapses. In carrying out reform we must have long-term planning. At the same time, we must also divide the reform into stages and gradually make transitions from one stage to another. Division of stages must be oriented to the pattern of objective and based on practical possibilities. The distinctions between various stages lie in the different priorities of the reform. However, the priorities should not depart from the all-round reform. In every stage we should strive to adapt ourselves to the general objective and the next stage and to coordinate our reform with those in other fields. In short, if we fail to satisfactorily determine the pattern of objective and the division of stages, we shall meet with difficulties in our reform. For example, the various problems that emerge following the establishment of companies by administrative means are a warning signal.

After determining a complete pattern of objectives and dividing different stages with good grounds, it is necessary to formulate a detailed plan for the first stage and, in light of the intrinsic and natural links in the economic structure, determine the priorities of the reform and the steps to be taken.

Preserve the Normal Stability of the Economy and Create Favorable Conditions for Reform

We cannot suspend economic activities in any field in order to conduct reform. Economic instability or an abnormal situation may directly affect the progress of our reform. It is necessary to fully evaluate two categories of factors that may affect economic stability and their mutual reaction. The first is factors that exist before the reform, such as expanded investment, excessive demand, and heavy employment pressure. The second is factors that may emerge after the reform, such as the transformation of some enterprises from ones operated at a profit to ones operated at a loss, or even going bankrupt, excessive growth of wages and bonuses, and price hikes forced by some production and operational departments. Moreover, it is also necessary to fully evaluate the existing and future factors that may affect the stability of social life. In order to ensure the smooth progress of the reform, it is also necessary to envisage and draw up various specific policies, laws, and measures. All these must be repeatedly expounded and proved.

It can be imagined that the overall plan itself will face all sorts of difficulties. Nevertheless, an all-round reform is different from a rural one. It is necessary to adopt new methods because the internal links in the national economy as a whole are complicated than those in agriculture by countless fold. The significance of partial experiments should never be overestimated because the part does not have the numerous basic features and conditions of the whole. If we allow various quarters and departments to draw up plans and to conduct reforms according to their own understanding, we can be sure that the reform will not be carried out thoroughly and will inevitably cause chaos.

JIANGXI MILITARY DISTRICT REVIEWS WORK RESULTS

OW191520 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 May 85

[Excerpt] The party committee of the Jiangxi Provincial Military District has done good ideological and political work in the course of restructuring, streamlining, and reorganizing troops. It has educated all party-member cadres to firmly establish lofty revolutionary ideals and comply with the party's arrangements.

In early April the party committee of the Jiangxi Provincial Military District organized all party-member cadres for a 1-week study of the guidelines of the Central Military Commission's symposium and the speeches by central leading comrades on revolutionary ideals; and led them to discuss matters centering on why troops should be streamlined and reorganized and how party-member cadres should deal with the matter. As a result, all party-member cadres have deepened their understanding of the importance, necessity, and urgency of streamlining and reorganizing troops. The party committee also called on everyone to aspire to the grand communist goals, voluntarily subject themselves to the overall situation, and properly deal with matters concerning individual advancement and withdrawal.

The party committee also invited the heroic and model deeds report group of the Nanchang Army Academy to make a report on its battle mission on the Yunnan frontline. Jiangxi Provincial Military District Commander Wang Baotian and Political Commissar Wang Guande led all party-member cadres of the military district's organs to visit a revolutionary martyrs memorial hall and launched activities among party-member cadres to learn from heroes and emulate the martyrs, so that they could find out where they had lagged behind. They also called on everyone to foster lofty ideals and struggle for the communist cause, as revolutionaries of the older generation and the martyrs did.

RETIRED JIANGXI ARMYMEN CONDUCT EDUCATION

HK180705 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 8 May 85 p 1

[Report by Lu Hewei and Lei Zhiqing: "Veteran Jiangxi Armymen of the Red Army and 8th Route Army Conduct Ideological Education Among Youth"]

[Text] Through many and varied forms, more than 200 veteran and retired army men of the Red Army and 8th Route Army in Jiangxi Province have conducted ideological education among youth, thus guiding them to establish lofty revolutionary ideals.

For the sake of revolution, these veteran comrades have struggle for more than half their lives, and they take as their responsibility training the younger generation to establish communist ideals. They have voluntarily contacted local party and CYL organizations, trade unions, women's organizations and other organizations. Through such means as making reports, discussing life with youth, and visiting the martyrs mausoleum, they have carried out ideological education and have led the youth to establish the correct outlook on life and values.

According to incomplete statistics, by the end of April the veteran cadres made more than 1,100 special reports at factories, mines, shops, neighborhood organizations, organs and schools for the young people on such topics as life, ideals and values. The meetings were attended by a total of more than 500,000 people.

Upon hearing that some youth in a Jiujiang printing house developed the thinking of "exerting one's strength according to the reward, and more effort for more payment but less effort for less payment," Liu Zhengming, a handicapped Red Army veteran, went to the printing house and enthusiastically delivered a report entitled "Do Not Be Befuddled by Money, but Make More Contributions for the State." By citing his personal experience, he expounded the proper goals of youth and inspired them to establish the ideal of making contributions for the prosperity of the motherland and nation. Therefore, the mental attitude of the young workers was profoundly changed.

The workshops and lines engaged in a labor emulation drive. The youth voluntarily worked overtime and tackled tough issues. Consequently, productivity in the printing house was increased by 9 percent, and it also remarkably increased its economic results compared with the same period last year.

WANG DAOHAN SPEAKS ON SHANGHAI'S ECONOMIC WORK

OW191808 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 14 May 85 p 1

[Commentary by WEN HUI BAO reporter]

[Excerpts] In the first 4 months of this year, Shanghai industrial production has grown steadily, its market has enjoyed brisk sales, its currency withdrawal has been relatively fine, and the amount of its bank savings has increased, bringing about a generally prosperous economic situation. How can such a good trend continue to develop? How can the current production be grasped well while the strength for future development of production is being accumulated? On these issues, a work meeting held by the mayor's office yesterday put forward the demands.

In order to keep the good trend in the industrial production in the first 4 months of this year and enable Shanghai's industry to continue to develop steadily, many currently existing difficulties will have to be overcome. The shortage of energy and raw materials encountered by some enterprises is a restrictive factor in the development of production. Because of increased prices of raw materials, some enterprises have been unable to overcome their production difficulties effectively on their own. These problems will probably continue to exist for a relatively long time; therefore, it is necessary to grasp the current production work well, while making efforts to explore raw materials resources by tapping potentials and reducing consumption at the same time. But how can exploration of resources be achieved? The effective methods carried out by some enterprises were: strengthening internal collaborations, finding "companions," engaging in technological transfer and goods exchange, and trying every means to organize raw materials. These experiences merit popularization.

During the previous stage, a small number of enterprises have one-sidedly stressed their own units' results and neglected macroeconomic results, thus relaxing their control of product quality and bringing about fluctuations in quality. This problem has aroused the serious attention of the enterprises concerned. The grim fact is that relaxation of product quality when market competition is very fierce will inevitably lead to the fall of the enterprise's "brand." This is a foolish method which manifests the lack of a strategic view. In order to make more contributions to the country's four modernizations, Shanghai should not only provide more products that are suitable to the market but should also take the lead in making technological progress, enhancing quality, and renewing products.

At the work meeting held by the mayor's office yesterday, Mayor Wang Daohan delivered a speech, calling on economic departments to strengthen their investigations and study; organize production and circulation well by proceeding from market demands and changes; continue to grasp the various reforms well with good leadership and planning; and consolidate and develop the excellent situation.

GUIZHOU HOLDS MEETING ON CURBING ECONOMIC CRIMES

HK190159 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 May 85

[Excerpts] From 13 to 18 May the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission held a meeting in Guiyang on cracking down on serious economic crime. The meeting called on party committees at all levels to enhance understanding, strengthen leadership, and tirelessly deal hard blows at serious economic crime, to ensure smooth progress in reform of the economic structure.

Zhu Houze, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Wang Chaowen, governor; and (Chen Bo), director of the No 6 Office of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, spoke at the meeting.

The meeting studied the spirit of the national discipline inspection work conference and political and legal work conference, summed up and reviewed work in the previous stage, and studied and analyzed the characteristics of economic crime in the new situation. It made arrangements for work in the second half of the year.

The meeting held: It is essential to deal hard blows at people who commit economic crimes under the pretext of carrying out reform. We must certainly not be soft in this matter. Only thus can we ensure smooth progress in reform of the economic structure.

The meeting stressed: The struggle to crack down on economic crime is a long-term task. We must eliminate ideas of letting up and taking things easy and grasp this work tirelessly. At present we must get a good grasp on investigating and dealing with major cases occurring in party and government organs and in large enterprises and units. The focus must be on those who violate the criminal law by seizing the chance of the reforms to indulge in bribery and corruption, smuggle and peddle contraband, engage in speculation or swindling, grab state and collective property, and violate the legitimate rights of specialized households and economic combines.

We cannot lump together economic activities allowed by the policies with unhealthy trends, and still less can we lump together deviating from economic policies in the course of exploring reforms with committing economic crime. We must strictly punish serious economic crimes that are clear violations of criminal law. At the same time, we must further promote anticorruption education; enhance the ideological awareness of the party members, staff and workers; and establish rules and regulations to block loopholes.

SICHUAN UNITS MAKE UP MISSED RECTIFICATION LESSON

HK180222 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, units in the provincial organs that have already completed first-stage party rectification have further stepped up education in party spirit for party members and party-member cadres and spent a period of time in making up for missed lessons in correcting new unhealthy trends, so as to consolidate and develop the fruits of party rectification and ensure the smooth progress of reforms.

First-stage party rectification among units of the organs was completed during the winter and spring. Units involved scored notable achievements in completing the rectification task and especially in correcting the guiding ideology for professional work. However, there were still some deficiencies in rectifying work style, and they were rather slow in understanding the importance of correcting new unhealthy trends.

After the second party rectification work conference held by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, the organs promptly conveyed and studied the relevant central and provincial documents and, in accordance with the provincial CPC Committee's demand, spent a period of time in making up for the missed lesson in correcting new unhealthy trends. The units have regarded strengthening party spirit as the cardinal link in making up for this missed lesson. Party members and party-member cadres have thus strengthened their concept of serving the people wholeheartedly, further established the lofty communist ideal, and strengthened their concepts of the overall situation and of organization and discipline.

SICHUAN OPENS MEETING ON RESETTLING PLA RETIREES

HK180225 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 18 May 85

[Excerpts] A Sichuan conference on resettling retired PLA cadres and ex-servicemen opened in Chengdu yesterday. Jiang Minkuan, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor, made an important speech. Qiao Zhimin, adviser to the provincial government, conveyed the spirit of the national conference on this topic.

Jiang Minkuan said: The province must seriously implement the spirit of the national resettlement work conference. The government at all levels must strengthen leadership, and the departments concerned must cooperate closely. We must speed up the pace of resettlement work and do a good job of it, to serve the modernization of the Army and economic construction.

He said: The focus in resettling ex-servicemen is on the rural areas. At present Army units are vigorously launching a drive to train dual-purpose talented personnel for both Army and local service. The localities should link their local talent requirements to this drive, and work together to do a good job in resettling ex-servicemen.

HEILONGJIANG LEADER URGES CORRECTING MALPRACTICE

OW181419 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] According to our reporter (He Yongjiao), Li Lian, secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee, said at a recently concluded provincial party rectification work meeting that attention should be paid to the following when correcting the new unhealthy practices:

1. Some party and government organs and their cadres have followed the trend of engaging in commercial activities and opening up business enterprises because they lack a clear understanding of the policies. Once they are educated and become clearly aware of the correct policy demarcation line, the unhealthy practices of the vast majority of them can be corrected. Yet it should be noted that a very few units have thus far not really corrected their unhealthy practices. They merely changed the signboards and continued to do their business and operate their enterprises, though in a disguised form. These cases should be dealt with seriously.
2. Because of a lack of clear understanding of the purpose of economic reform and failure to take appropriate steps in making this reform, there have been errors and deviations in work. We should tolerate the mistakes made by some comrades in the course of reform and enthusiastically help them correct these mistakes, sum up experience, and draw lessons. In no way should we force them back to the old way of doing everything overcautiously and not daring to make reforms because we are stressing the need to correct new unhealthy practices.
3. It is imperative to investigate each and every unit and individual seeking personal gains at the expense of the interests of the state and consumers by taking advantage of the loopholes of reform work. If the case is not serious, we should give criticism and education to the unit or individual concerned. If the case is serious, party or government disciplinary sanctions and even legal punishment should be given. Whether the case is serious or not, the unit or individual concerned should not be allowed to make economic gains.

Li Lian stressed: In correcting new unhealthy practices, it is imperative to earnestly strengthen party leadership. Every prefecture, city, and county and every department, office, and bureau should have a leading comrade to personally take charge of this work. In the meantime, a responsibility system should be instituted at all levels. Where a new unhealthy practice has appeared and no action is taken to correct it promptly, the leader should be held responsible -- that is, the secretary of the party committee concerned should be held responsible.

HEILONGJIANG CONGRESS SESSION ACCEPTS RESIGNATIONS

SK200229 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] The third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress held its third meeting today. The executive chairmen of the meeting were Zhao Dezun, Chen Yuanzhi, Lu Guang, Wei Zhimin, Zhang Ruilin, Liu Huixian, Wang Pili, Wang Zhaozhi, Wang Jun, (Guo Xiandi), (Zhang Qingmin), (Li Boxin), (Qu Guofang), (Wang Zhenqing), and (Zhang Xuewen). Wei Zhimin presided over the meeting.

The meeting adopted a resolution on accepting the requests of some old veteran comrades of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial people's government, and the provincial People's Procuratorate on resigning from their current leading posts. They were Zhao Dezun, Chen Lei, Zhang Ruilin, (Ji Qing), and Yu Jian.

After adopting the resolution, all deputies applauded the decision and extended sincere respects to the five veteran comrades who have contributed to abolishing the tenure system of leaders with concrete deeds and their exemplary role in making the ranks of leading personnel younger. They thanked them wholeheartedly for their great contributions to China's revolution and construction and to Heilongjiang Province in particular.

The meeting also discussed and adopted the electoral regulations of the Third Session of the Sixth Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress, and namelist of the chief ballot supervision and the ballot supervisors.

JILIN PROVINCIAL CPC ELECTS NEW LEADERSHIP

OW181408 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] The fourth enlarged plenary session of the Fourth Jilin Provincial CPC Committee was held 16-18 May in Changchun. With the approval of the CPC Central Committee, this session made adjustments in the leading body of the provincial CPC Committee. Gao Di was named secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Wang Xianjin, Gao Dezhan, and Weng Zhongyu were named deputy secretaries.

After the adjustments, the average age of provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee members is 49.5 as opposed to 59.5 in the past. Nine of the 10 members of the Standing Committee have a college education.

Elects National Conference Delegates

SK190455 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] The fourth enlarged plenary session of the Fourth Jilin Provincial CPC Committee was held in Changchun from 16 to 18 May. With the approval of the CPC Central Committee, the session made adjustments of the leading bodies of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission; elected additional members to the provincial Advisory Commission; and elected representatives to the national CPC conference of delegates.

Attending the session were members and alternate members of the provincial CPC Committee; members of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission and the provincial Advisory Commission; party-member responsible comrades of the provincial People's Congress and the provincial CPPCC Committee; principal responsible comrades of departments, commissions, offices, general offices and bureaus under the direct jurisdiction of the provincial authority; major responsible comrades of the leading party group of various people's organizations; and secretaries of CPC committees of various cities, prefectures, autonomous prefectures, counties, and districts.

Comrade Qiang Xiaochu spoke at the session. He realistically summed up the work done by the provincial CPC Committee in the past several years, offered suggestions on future work, and put forward ardent expectations to the readjusted leading body of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee. Comrade Qiang Xiaochu's speech was permeated with deep love, sincere words, and earnest wishes, thus greatly inspiring the session participants.

On behalf of the new leading body of the Standing Committee, Comrade Gao Di said at the session: The work done by the provincial CPC Committee in the past several years was correct and yielded remarkable results.

On the basis of the good foundation laid by the veteran comrades, we new leading body members should continue to make progress, and should, under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, better shoulder the burden entrusted to us by the party and the people through arduous study and practices and with the support of the masses and collectives.

At the session, Comrade Zhao Xiu spoke on the provincial economic work; Comrade Liu Jingzhi spoke on the provincial ideological and cultural work; and Comrade Wang Xianjin spoke on second-stage party rectification work.

The session elected an additional 13 members to the provincial Advisory Commission, and 6 representatives to the national CPC representatives' meeting.

At the conclusion of the session, Comrade Gao Di, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech on matters meriting our attention at present. Attending the session were Wang Xianjin, Gao Dezhan, and Wang Zhongyu, deputy secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee.

JILIN ADVISORY COMMISSION READJUSTS MEMBERSHIP

SK190451 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Madarin 1030 GMT 18 May 85

[Excerpt] The fourth plenary session of the first provincial Advisory Commission was held on 18 May. Before the opening of this session, all members of the provincial Advisory Commission attended the fourth enlarged plenary session of the fourth provincial CPC Committee as observers.

Attending the fourth plenary session of the first provincial Advisory Commission were Comrades Zhang Shiying and Xiao Chun, who were appointed new vice chairmen of the provincial Advisory Commission with the approval of the CPC Central Committee; Comrades Yu Lin and Song Jiehan, who resigned their positions as vice chairmen of the provincial Advisory Commission; Comrades Chen Hong and Feng Yingkui, who were appointed new Standing Committee members of the provincial CPC Committee; and 38 comrades who were newly elected members or resigned their posts as members of the provincial Advisory Commission.

Comrade Wang Daren, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission, presided over and addressed the session. He reviewed the work done by the provincial Advisory Commission in the past 2 years since its inauguration, expressed respect for contributions made by those veteran comrades who have now retreated from the provincial Advisory Commission, and expressed a warm welcome to those comrades who were newly appointed members of the provincial Advisory Commission.

LI ZIQI MEETS JOURNALISTS AT GANSU SEMINAR

OW191041 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1442 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Lanzhou, 17 May (XINHUA) -- China's first seminar on the work of journalists associations closed in Lanzhou today. Representatives of the All-China Journalists Association and the journalists associations of Yunnan, Guizhou, Gansu, and 10 other provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions attended the meeting, which affirmed the achievements of the journalists associations and explored problems related to the nature, tasks, establishment of offices, and activities of journalists associations.

The representatives felt that journalists associations should orient their work toward the grass roots and wholeheartedly serve journalists and the four modernizations. The meeting opened on 6 May. During the session, Li Ziqi, secretary of the Gansu provincial party committee, and other leading comrades met with seminar participants.

PARTY RECTIFICATION REPORTED SMOOTH IN QINGHAI

HK180251 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 May 85

[Excerpts] According to QINGHAI RIBAO, second-stage party rectification has developed smoothly and healthily since it was launched last November. A certain degree of success has now been attained. By now 85 percent of the units involved are either in the concluding stage of the phase of examination and comparison or in the phase of concentrated rectification and correction.

With regard to future work, the provincial CPC Committee's Party Rectification Guidance Group has demanded that party-member cadres who have made serious mistakes must be seriously dealt with in accordance with party discipline and state law. Those who have gained economic advantage must make complete restitution. It is necessary to strictly observe the policy demarcation lines, guard against non-enforcement of orders or hesitation and watching what others do, and also guard against doing things in a rough and ready way. Through examining people's thinking, problems, and actions, we should strengthen their concept of serving the people wholeheartedly, establish the lofty communist ideal, strengthen the concept of the overall education, and step up education in discipline.

It is necessary to carry out a review of rectification and correction in the initial stage of party rectification. While investigating and dealing with new unhealthy trends, we must seriously investigate and deal with problems of using power for private purposes and of grave bureaucratism.

We must continue to do a good job of investigating people of three categories and prevent them from sneaking into the leadership groups and the third echelon. Those who have already done so must be resolutely kicked out.

MAINLAND TORPEDO BOAT MUTINEERS EXECUTED

OW161425 Taipei CNA in English 1354 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Taipei, May 16 (CNA) -- The two unsuccessful freedom seekers who had mutinied and then commandeered a Red Chinese torpedo boat into South Korean waters in late March have been executed under orders from Peiping, according to intelligence sources from behind the China mainland.

A Korean fishing boat found the torpedo boat drifting in the Yellow Sea March 21, with six crewmen dead and two others injured after a fight between the two freedom seekers, Tu Hsin-li and Wang Chung-jung, and their shipmates.

The Chinese Communist "naval command" called a special committee to investigate the incident after the Korean Government returned the vessel and crew one week after they were found. The intelligence sources said that the two were sentenced to death because other crew members testified that Tu and Wang were trying to make a freedom seeking journey to the Republic of China on Taiwan by staging a mutiny. The sources said also that all the surviving crewmen on board the torpedo boat have been transferred to other units and the torpedo boat has a new crew.

Human Rights Probe Urged

OW180303 Taipei CNA in English 0244 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] Taipei, May 17 (CNA) -- Dr. Han Lih-wu, president of the Chinese Association for Human Rights, told a United States human rights official Friday that he is extremely concerned about reports that the Peiping regime has executed two seamen who had attempted to seek freedom in a torpedo boat last month.

In a cable to Assistant Secretary for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs Elliott Abrams of the U.S. State Department, Dr. Han said during his recent visit to the U.S. he learned that U.S. authorities considered it would be proper to handle the Communist Chinese torpedo boat and its crew separately.

The ROC human rights leader asked Abrams to look into reports that Tu Hsin-li and Wang Chung-jung had been executed by the Peiping regime. "Confirmation of the reports would help dispel the public doubt," Han said.

CHINA POST EDITORIAL ON FREEDOM OF SPEECH

OW181401 Taipei CHINA POST in English 15 May 85 p 4

[Editorial: "No Abuse of Freedom of Speech"]

[Text] The abuse of freedom of speech has become so rampant in recent years that it is posing a threat to public order and national security. The trend should be halted if the prosperity and good life of people on this island bastion are to be preserved and protected.

Some of the so-called political magazines published these days are full of libelous or defamatory statements. Others even contain seditious ideas, sowing seeds of distrust between the government and the people.

The irresponsible and downright nasty contents of some of these publications have aroused the concern of people sensitive to the stability of society and the security of the nation. The growing rampancy of such irrational journalistic practices has forced the authorities to adopt more strict controls on publications. This crackdown is inevitable and necessary under the present circumstances.

The Republic of China on Taiwan is in a difficult situation, facing a deadly and formidable enemy -- the communists. While there is no shooting war in the Taiwan Strait, the communists have never forsaken their plans to seize Taiwan. They have, in fact, stepped up their efforts to infiltrate and subvert this island to pave the way for an invasion.

The survival of the ROC thus depends on its continued social stability and prosperity. Subversive, seditious, and libelous statements are thus not only objectionable, but also dangerous as they tend to undermine the foundations upon which national security is built.

There can never be any absolute freedom of speech in any country, at any time. In 1940 the U.S. Congress passed the Smith Act, which made it a crime to publish or distribute material that urges the overthrow of the U.S. Government.

Here in the ROC, the press is free to criticize the government, as long as no malice is intended. But irresponsible and demagogic comments and statements are prohibited by law.

The ideas of freedom has almost always carried with it some amount of responsibility to society. Those who enjoy freedom must never forget that responsibility.

TAIPEI MAYOR YANG RESIGNS FOR HEALTH REASONS

OW190725 Taipei International Service in English 0200 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Taipei Mayor Jackson Yang has resigned. Premier Yu Kuo-hua has accepted his resignation. Yang has been on a sick leave since 28 February. While in Taiwan University Hospital, he has undergone three operations. His sick leave expired today. Altogether he has been granted 78 days of sick leave. Today, however, Premier Yu has accepted his resignation. Since 28 February, Ma Cheng-fang, secretary general of the Taipei City Government, has been acting mayor. With Yang's resignation, the authorities can now look for the successor.

PAPER REPORTS ON SOCCER VIOLENCE IN BEIJING

HK200317 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 20 May 85 p 1

[From Sports Editor Robin Parke]

[Text] Peking, May 19 -- Hong Kong's triumphant World Cup team was besieged in the Workers' Stadium here tonight by angry local fans after a sensational 2-1 victory over China. They were held in a third-floor room in the massive stadium for almost 90 minutes after the match as disgruntled Chinese supporters demonstrated angrily outside. And reserve striker Cheung Ka-ping was one of several players who escaped serious injury when a bottle hurled from the upper stands smashed at his feet. Ugly scenes greeted Hong Kong's incredible World Cup victory, which puts them in with a chance of actually going to Mexico for next year's finals. As the players tried to leave the field, they came under a hail of objects flung from the stands. Bottles, cups, chair legs and other debris rained down and the weary Hong Kong team had to turn back on to the pitch for safety. Shocked Chinese soccer officials then ushered the Hong Kong team -- plus several newsmen -- to the other side of the ground under the main stand. But there were still thousands of jeering supporters in the upper stands and I was standing beside striker Cheung when a bottle whistled down and smashed on the concrete at our feet. Showers of broken glass flew up and cut Cheung's left hand. A team physician later attended to the cut, and also others to his lip. Hong Kong celebrations subsided completely as we were all taken to a spacious room on the third floor of the 80,000-seat stadium and held there.

Among Chinese dignitaries present was the vice-mayor of Peking, while the Hong Kong delegation was headed by Mr Ho Sai-chu, the chairman of the Hong Kong Football Association [HKFA]. The Hong Kong contingent were held for over an hour before the team bus finally left through an adjacent exit. Some newsmen, however, still had to run the gauntlet of angry fans. A colleague from the WEN WEI PAO, myself, and an official of the Chinese Olympic Committee were forced back into the ground as we tried to leave through different exits.

Hundreds of green-garbed militia were attempting to hold back the crowd but scores of missiles peppered the ground around us. Two hours after the final whistle, we made our eventual exit through a service entrance some distance from the main gate. The ugly scenes clearly upset officials on both sides. HKFA secretary, Mr Michael Li, said: "This should be a matter for FIFA [Federation Internationale de Football Association]. We have been afforded no protection."

And Seiko's Mr Wong Chong-san, another of Hong Kong's team managers, was visibly disturbed. His side was involved in the brutal confrontation with Liaoning at the Hong Kong Stadium a fortnight ago and he said: "What can we expect now in the return game in Shenyang...just what is going to happen to us?"

PLA SENDS WORK TEAMS TO DO IDEOLOGICAL WORK

HK190346 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 19 May 85 p 5

["Special Dispatch From Beijing": "PLA Sends Teams To Do Ideological Work on Officers"]

[Text] The various armed services and military regions of the PLA have sent work teams one after another since 8 May to carry out Army streamlining and reorganization work. It is said that the purpose of this prelude is to have an intimate understanding of the officers' thinking and to carry out political and ideological mobilization. The work to reduce the Army staff will commence from the latter half of 1985 and be accomplished before the end of 1986.

Aimed at a cutting down of a total of 1 million troops, the stress will be laid on settling the problem of overstaffed leading organs at all levels and the problem of ageing of the high-level leading bodies. In line with the current Army streamlining and reorganization work, the reform of the military system will be carried out to regularize and modernize the troops. In carrying out reforms in the past, it was mainly the higher-level leading organs and officers conducting work among the lower levels. In the current drive, the higher leading organs and officers are the first to be affected and they are facing the problem of dismantling their "shrines" and giving way to others.

According to reports from the departments concerned, some senior officers "are not so enlightened and have many ideological misunderstandings." With the excuse of "party members should devote their all to the party's cause and to Army building," they are unwilling to withdraw from their posts. Therefore, it is necessary to send work teams to help senior officers straighten out their thinking, particularly to conduct ideological work among the veteran cadres who fought north and south on many fronts, so that they can clearly understand the seriousness of the Army's ageing problem. This situation is seldom seen in the armies of other countries and is also unprecedented in the history of the PLA. One of the characteristics of an army is that its officers and men should be young and vigorous. Otherwise, it would be impossible for the army to deal with intense battles and complicated work. It will not do if veteran cadres refuse to face their ageing problems. It is a universal law that the new supersedes the old. If this problem is not appropriately solved, it will lead to grave consequences. We will then commit a serious mistake and be punished by history.

According to reports, under the leadership of senior officers, the leading organs of various armed services and military regions have sent work teams one after another from 8 May to go down to the leading organs of the troops at various levels to investigate and to gain an intimate understanding of the officers' thinking and to conduct political and ideological mobilization on Army streamlining and reorganization work.

The CPC Committee of the Navy issued an instruction on 8 May calling on the leading organs at all levels to be responsible for the next lower level and on everyone to set an example in the Army streamlining and reorganization work. Except for a few leaders who took charge of the routine work in the leading organs, 17 Standing Committee members of the CPC Committee of the naval force led work teams to conduct ideological and political work in the leading organs and troops under their authority.

The Air Force Commander Zhang Tingfa and Political Commissar Gao Hou worked out the following measures at a meeting of the leaders of various troops held on 8 May: 1) The leading organs should cut down the number of meetings and release more people to organize work teams to conduct work at the grass-roots level; and 2) conduct political and ideological education on fostering lofty ideals and discipline and taking the overall situation into account, and push forward the Army streamlining and reorganization work. The Air Force sent more than 30 work teams respectively to the air unit and to the radar, antiaircraft, artillery, and missile troops.

Commander Xiang Shouzhong and Political Commissar Guo Linqiang of the Nanjing Military Region, Commander Li Desheng and Political Commissar Liu Zhenhua of the Shenyang Military Region, Commander Rao Shoukun and Political Commissar Chen Renhong of the Jinan Military Region, Commander Jiang Yonghui and Political Commissar Fu Kuiqing of the Fuzhou Military Region, Commander Xiao Quanfu and Political Commissar Tan Shanhe of the Urumqi Military Region, Political Commissar Wang Meng of the Guangzhou Military Region, Political Commissar Xie Zhenhua of the Kunming Military Region, and Deputy Political Commissar Qu Jingji of the Beijing Military Region personally took the lead or sent work teams respectively to conduct political and ideological work on officers and to break a new path for Army streamlining and reorganization work.

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